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DETAILS ON NEW ETHANE EXTRACTION PLANT REVEALED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] The so-called plastic industries use as a basic raw material the gas known as ethylene. Ethylene is obtained from ethane gas, which in turn can be obtained in industrial quantities from natural gas, an abundant resource in our country. Since Argentina needed to supply its plastic industries, and had good natural gas, it was decided to create the necessary processing industry, the petrochemical industry. Thus was born the so-called Petrochemical Pole of Bahia Blanca, where the large ethylene factory known as Petroquimica Bahia Blanca was built. To supply the raw material, ethane, Gas del Estado was commissioned to build the necessary plant. This is how the ethane extraction plant (which also extracts propane, butane and heavier hydrocarbons from natural gas) came to be built in General Daniel Cerri, near Bahia Blanca.

Site Selection

The largest proven reserves of natural gas are in the Neuquen and Southern basins, both linked to consumer centers by the Western and General San Martin gas pipelines, which transport large volumes of natural gas. These pipelines converge at General Daniel Cerri, near Bahia Blanca.

Cerri, therefore, was the site chosen for the Gas del Estado plant where ethane and the heavier hydrocarbons were to be extracted from natural gas. The proximity of National Routes 3 and 22 facilitates access, linking the complex with Patagonia and Neuquen. Bahia Blanca can provide the urban services required by any industrial plant, particularly skilled labor and a diversity of operation and maintenance materials.

Also taken into consideration was the proximity of Puerto Galvan, which has suitable facilities to operate with liquefied gases. Thus, from there the important surpluses of propane and butane can be sent out by sea to Buenos Aires, San Lorenzo and Mar del Plata, also ports, where the products can be consumed.

On the land bordering the site selected for the ethane plant, since 1973 one of the most important components of the Gas del Estado infrastructure has been in operation: a gas compression station, a gas pipeline maintenance base and a plant that extracts liquefied gases through the refrigerated absorption method. The presence of these facilities meant that fewer buildings had to be constructed for the new plant.

Process Adopted

In order to obtain large quantities of ethane and satisfy the requirements of Petroquímica Bahia Blanca, the process of cryogenic turboexpansion was adopted to meet expected needs.

The process is more economical in situations that require high yields; it is carried out in easily operated facilities that require little maintenance compared to other processes in use today, such as refrigerated absorption or cascade refrigeration. The expansion process yields the final product at a moderately low pressure, some 20 kilograms per square centimeter, and at a very low temperature, between -85 and -100 degrees Centigrade. The very low temperature refrigeration (known as cryogenics) is achieved by making the feed gas work by passing through an expansion turbine, as will be explained below.

The gases coming in from the trunk pipelines are measured separately and then mixed. The total flow of gases is subjected to a filtering process in the battery of separator-filters which operate in a parallel fashion.

The filtered gas is compressed by centrifugal turbocompressors run by gas turbines, after a heat exchange with the plant's residue gas.

Given that the fluid is later subjected to very low temperatures, the water vapor present in it must be extracted, to prevent it from freezing in the pipes. For this purpose the gas is conducted through molecular sieve beds (a highly efficient dehydration method) and a dewpoint of -100 degrees Centigrade is obtained.

Then comes the time for cryogenics. The flow of dehydrated gas is divided into two parallel trains in which it is cooled from approximately 49 degrees Centigrade to -59 degrees through an exchange of heat with the cold flow of residue gas that comes out of the plant. Much energy is saved this way. Then the gases are cooled to -95 degrees Centigrade by a sudden drop in pressure in the inside of a rotating machine, which in concept is a single-stage radial-flow turbine.

The machine in question is an expander. On each train, the flow of cooled gas and the condensed liquids are sent to the demethanizing column, where those components which have been partially condensed and are no longer desired, especially methane, are separated from the liquefied gases. The residue gas, after delivering its refrigeration energy through the above-mentioned heat exchanges, is compressed in a centrifugal compressor attached to the expander. After being mixed with the residue gas from the other expansion train, it is compressed once again in three residue gas centrifugal compressors. These compressors are powered by the same turbines that run the feed gas centrifugal compressors. Next the gas is cooled in a propane exchanger to be sent to the attached compressor plant, whence it is injected once more in the gas pipeline.

The liquid mixture of condensed hydrocarbons from the bottoms of the two demethanizing columns is processed in a single train of fractionating columns, where the ethane, propane, butane and finally the residue gas are separated successively.

The ethane obtained by fractionation should be treated to meet the specifications for carbon and water content. For this purpose it is subjected to an absorption process with an aqueous solution of monoethanolamine, and then a dry process with Triethylenglycol.

The auxiliary services provide water, steam, electrical energy and air for the instruments. The steam is produced in three boilers that use the heat from the exhaust gases of the gas turbines. This steam is used to power compressors, pumps and electric generators, and as a source of heat for all the heating required in the process. The electrical energy generated in this manner meets all the demands of the process.

This process results in the extraction of 76 percent of the ethane, 96 percent of the propane and 98.5 percent of the butane present in the feed gas.

Control Equipment

A pneumatic system was chosen for the automation and instrumentation of the control of the process. Each of the parts that make up the auxiliary services has its own instrumentation, and is automated with electronic, pneumatic and electric equipment whose alarms are transmitted to the main switchboard of the modern control room. There the operator maintains the equilibrium of the delicate process.

There is also a control laboratory made up of the production control and quality control sections. The former includes routine chemical and physico-chemical analyses, while the latter has modern chromatographic and spectrophotometric equipment, potentiometers, oxygen analyzers, and cation and anion analyzers.

Storage and Shipment

Next to the production plant is the storage and shipment section. It consists of three spherical tanks with a total capacity of 7,000 cubic meters, for propane, butane and a mixture of the two, as well as a battery of 18 cylindrical tanks for 3,060 cubic meters of this product.

The residue gas, another byproduct of natural gas, is stored in vertical cylindrical tanks with a total capacity of 6,700 cubic meters.

In this section there is also a room where the product is pumped and compressed in liquid or gaseous form. A double polyduct is used to transport the product to the Puerto Galvan storage center.

This center has a storage capacity of 27,450 cubic meters of liquefied gas. There is also a dock for loading and unloading which has an operational capacity of 300 cubic meters per hour. There are also cylinder filling facilities.



A partial view of the General Cerri Plant

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CNIE REPORTS ON POSSIBLE NEW ENERGY SOURCES

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Proof that necessity is the mother of invention can be found in the search for oil substitutes motivated by the energy crisis. In this manner, nonconventional, renewable resources such as those provided by the sun and the wind--practically ignored for centuries, with the possible exception of eolic energy as a means to run sailing vessels and mills--are now the subject of studies and research aimed at using them on a large scale.

Recently the director of the National Commission for Space Research (CNIE) discussed these new aspects of the use of old sources of energy. He pointed out that research is being done in this country on the development of a solarimetric network, concerning the measurement and use of different types of collectors. He added that studies are also being carried out with the installation of high potency stations, energy concentrators.

With regard to wind energy, he stated that, in cooperation with the Aeronautical Institute of the Federal Republic of Germany, a vertical shaft generator has been developed. It will be set up in Patagonia, in the Comodoro Rivadavia area, during the first months of next year.

The director of the National Commission on Space Research also revealed the possibilities for exploiting hydrogen, which he called the fuel of the future, for different total energy systems that can be used in the remote and inhospitable regions of our country. Since this inflammable gas, which is present in numerous organic substances, is one of the most abundant and prevalent elements in nature, it is obvious that there will be no problem finding it in sufficient amounts. Because it burns with a non-luminous flame and generates very high temperatures, it is used in the cutting and soldering of metals. Certainly the processes of study and experimentation concerning the uses of hydrogen--a gas that can come in liquid or solid form--will open up new and broad perspectives for the practical application of an element that produces abundant and probably economical energy.

When the moment comes to incorporate it with the other renewable resources, among them the hydrological and thermal ones, in addition to wind and solar energy, the nation will have a diverse treasure of energy at its disposal. In the foreseeable future, it may be in a position to overcome the inevitable exhaustion of petroleum reserves.

BRONSTEIN: ENERGY SUPPLY AMPLE TO MEET GREATER CONSUMPTION LEVELS

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 18 Dec 80 p 17

[Text] "There is no reason to fear a crisis in the electrical generation systems in the coming years, barring a temporary situation resulting from some accident," said Assistant Secretary of Electrical Energy Bernardo Bronstein during a conversation with LA NACION.

The official added that the problems that have arisen in the supply of energy are due to difficulties in the distribution network, and cannot be attributed to a lack of generating power. The system is operating with sufficient reserves to deal with even higher consumption levels than those experienced thus far.

Bronstein stressed that the implementation of the energy plan will protect the country from any energy crisis, and pointed out that the demand projections indicated in this document have held true in practice with a very small margin of error.

Garabi

Referring to the binational use of Garabi, on the River Uruguay, by Argentina and Brazil, Bronstein indicated that "our energy plan envisions that the project will be initiated in 1986 and will begin service in 1993."

He stated, however, that if both governments agree to it, the date could be modified.

Tambolar

Later he commented that the Tambolar-Los Caracoles project on the San Juan River "was among the projects taken into consideration by the energy plan, but the technical and economic studies revealed that other hydroelectric endeavors should be given priority, such as those of Comahue and the River Plate Basin."

He added that "no hydroelectric project is advanced enough or has the necessary characteristics to be able to begin service by 1985 to replace Yacyreta, which will be delayed until 1986, as is well known. Originally the energy plan had calculated that it would begin operations in 1985."

"As a result," he pointed out, "gas-fueled power plants will be installed to make up for the Yacyreta delay. Machines of this type will be installed in Cuyo (120 megawatts); in the Northeast (120 megawatts); and Greater Buenos Aires (300 megawatts). The first two will be run by the Water and Energy Enterprise, and the latter by Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services (SEGBA)."

SOLAR ENERGY BEING USED IN MINING SECTOR

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Dec 80 Sec 2 p 5

[Text] "A thorough analysis of productive activities indicates that almost all of them are based on the development, processing and application of minerals, without considering the presence of energy sources such as petroleum, coal and uranium. In our culture there is no object or element that does not contain a mineral. This is true of the most sophisticated computer as well as the simplest bottle. All we have to do is look around us, even at the pages of the newspaper, to realize that one or more mineral substances are present in everything," remarked Jose Javier de la Cuesta Avila, president of the Sociedad Minera Pompeya, which is conducting an interesting mining experiment in Jujuy with the use of solar energy.

Later he added: "The development of mining is characterized by the presence of three substantial elements which allow for its implementation: large, disseminated deposits, the application of pure technology, and specific financing methods. The idiosyncrasies of each case make it impossible to apply these factors systematically, so there must be a specific design for the practical implementation of each one, and that design comes from research."

Until now, local entrepreneurs have not generally devoted their efforts to research to any extent. This is typical of countries of different technological development. It is for that reason that a recent agreement signed by the Secretariat of Science and Technology with the Sociedad Minera Pompeya has aroused particular interest. The University of Salta is also participating in the agreement.

Agreement

The Secretariat is granting credit to finance the studies undertaken by the firm with the support of university specialists. The current work is oriented toward the search for systems that will allow the use of nonconventional energy for the specific purpose of cutting production costs. If positive results are attained, the value of those results will be returned in accordance with the profits obtained from production. In this manner, the state may recycle the financing in a similar project. This is the second time such a system has been applied--the first was for studies related to yerba mate--and it is the first time it is being used in the mining industry.

Experiment

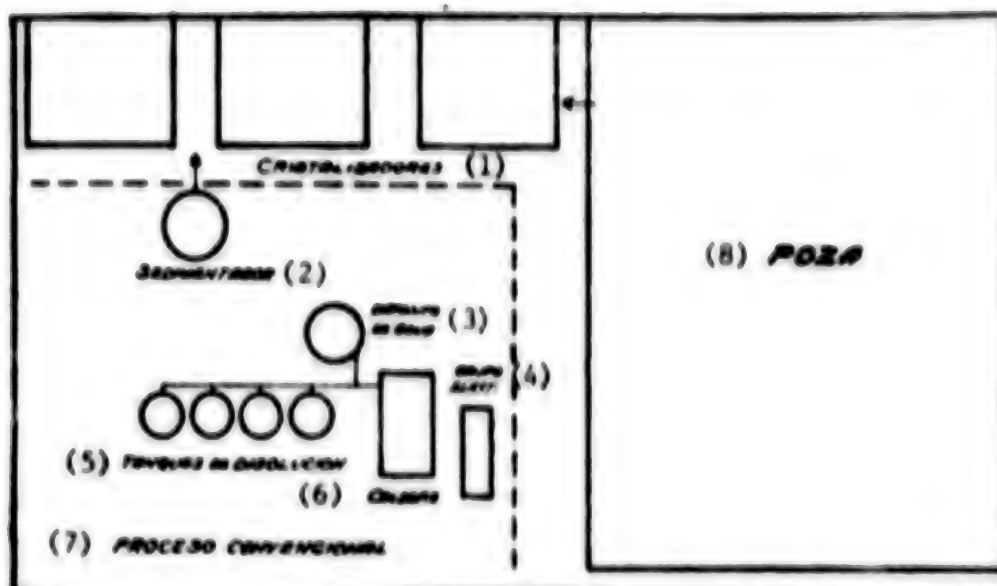
The project in question deals with the use of a nontraditional form of energy, solar energy, to raise the temperature of water in order to dissolve sodium sulfate. These semi-industrial experiments are taking place in the Argentine Puna, near San Antonio de los Cobres, in the province of Salta. There the climatic conditions are ideal for the experiment, because the skies over San Antonio are always clear, 4,000 meters above sea level, and there is a great variation in temperature throughout the day.

The experiment, which has already been done in the laboratory by the National University of Salta, consists of the construction of a solar pool, a large tank which contains nearly 2 million liters of water. The bottom of the tank is covered with a black material which captures solar heat and maintains a liquefaction temperature. The pool is supplied with a regulated amount of natural sodium sulfate to be dissolved; the saturated water is pumped into crystallization tanks, where the temperature of the liquid is lowered and pure decahydrate crystals are thus obtained. The crystals, through a thermal process which eliminates the water, produce anhydrous sodium sulfate, which is suitable for industrial uses.

The pool is already finished and filled with water. The accumulation of solar heat has already begun, and the natural sodium sulfate has been added. Once the sodium sulfate is dissolved, the water will go to the crystallizing tanks, where the nighttime cold will lower the temperature. This will cause recrystallization and the residues will remain in the tank.

The resulting sulfate (decahydrate, with 10 molecules of water) will lose part of the water in a dehydration process, and will then be used for industrial purposes: cellulose and glass matrix, among other things.

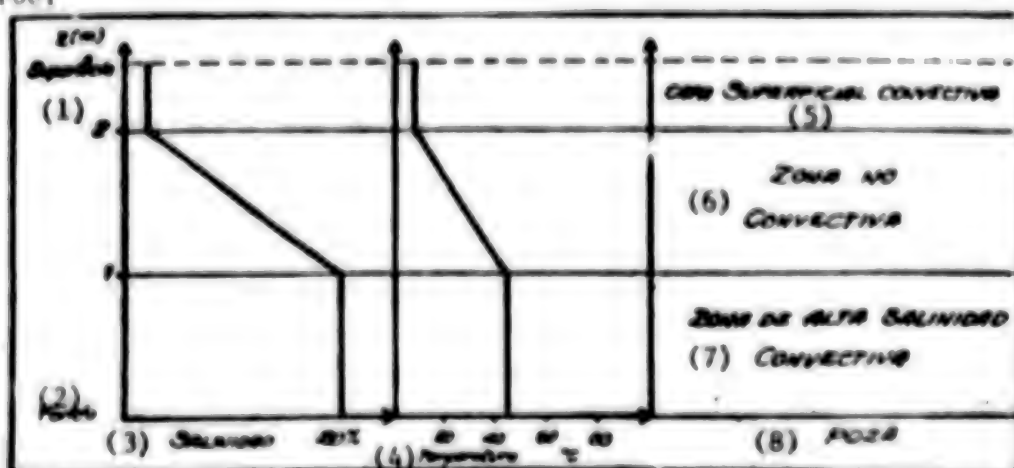
Jose Javier de la Cuesta Avila and Daniel Galli, president of the Pompeya company and director of research and development, respectively, stated in the interview that the experiment they are engaged in in conjunction with the Secretariat of Science and Technology and the National University of Salta, represents a very important contribution to the use of nonconventional energy, and will serve as a point of departure and stimulus for other industries.



Relation and replacement of conventional treatment units through application of solar pool

Key:

1. Crystallizers
2. Settler
3. Water Deposit
4. Electrical group
5. Dissolving tanks
6. Boiler
7. Conventional process
8. Pool



Convective layers of solar pool with salinity and temperature gradients

Key:

1. Surface
2. Bottom
3. Salinity
4. Temperature, degrees Centigrade
5. Surface Convective Layer
6. Nonconvective zone
7. High salinity convective zone
8. Pool

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY STUDIES ENTER THIRD STAGE

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy--The prospects for the utilization of geothermal energy in Jujuy are good, said Dr Tomas Heredia, a Jujuy hydrogeologist at a press conference. He participated in the second stage of the Cerro Tuzgle project and the analysis of the project in Italy.

The work was done in coordination with the nation and the province, with a subsidiary of the State Petroleum Enterprise of Italy.

Heredia asserted that there has been confirmation of the existence of a source of heat--probably cooling magma from the Tuzgle volcano, which has been inactive for 700,000 years--plus an underground water reserve with outcroppings of up to 80 degrees Centigrade, and an impermeable upper layer that would make possible the exploitation of this renewable energy resource.

Dr Heredia added that these studies have substantially changed ideas about hydrogeology in high altitude areas, and now there is hope of finding underground water at shallow depths. That water, along with solar energy, would provide heretofore unsuspected sources for the development of the high pampa, which is now semidesert.

He claimed that it is necessary to undertake detailed hydrogeological research in Tuzgle in order to complete the studies whose conclusions led to hopes for success.

Afterwards, he indicated that the studies proved that of the 180 millimeters of rain, snow or hail that fall annually, 40 percent evaporates, another 40 percent goes into rivers or streams, and the remaining 20 percent filters into Tuzgle at the rate of 3,000 liters per second, to form the reserve of hot water and steam. A little less than 3 cubic meters per second of hot water, or its equivalent in steam, is needed to move a turbine that will transform the subterranean energy into mechanical energy, powering an electrical generator.

He stated that the third stage will determine the volume of the underground water deposit, the depth of the source of heat and the rise in temperature that occurs with increasing depth. In a fourth stage, drilling will be done down to 2,000 meters, in order to utilize the subterranean energy.

In the first stage, he said, a \$200,000 investment was required; \$400,000 in the second. The third and fourth stages will be much more costly and will require 5 years to complete.

EXPERIMENTAL PLAN FOR BIOGAS PRODUCTION BEGINS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Dec 80 p 9

[Text] The experimental plan for the use of biogas which has been initiated in Bolivia has the basic objective of demonstrating the utilization of organic residues to produce fuels through anaerobic fermentation.

This statement was made by Byron Chilinguina Mazon, technical adviser of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), who is in the country to begin the experimental phase of production of this "unconventional" kind of fuel.

Biogas is obtained from animal excrement mixed in equal parts with water, producing harmless methane that can be used for cooking, lighting or powering agricultural machinery.

Recent experiments conducted in Ecuador showed that biogas permits the ignition of engines using direct combustion.

The OLADE representative brought with him part of the funds earmarked for Bolivia's experimental plan and the final study for installation of nine biogas pilot plants.

"We want to demonstrate this exploitation for three purposes: the production of fuel (biogas); production of organic fertilizers; and collaboration in the improvement of sanitation in the rural areas," Chilinguina said.

Three different kinds of pilot plants will be installed for the production of biogas in La Paz, Cochabamba and Beni.

The plants or "digesters" are of the Chinese, OLADE-Guatemala and Xochicalli types.

The Chinese digester is supported by the experience acquired through the construction of over 2 million plants. At present, 3 percent of the population of China use biogas as a fuel.

The Xochicalli, Mexico, type of plant offers greater ease of maintenance in its construction; and the OLADE-Guatemala type produces the best results in Latin America; it is suitable for use on small farms or ranches.

The three types of digesters are a synthesis of all the world's known technologies.

Their installation in Bolivia is also for the purpose of testing the output of these plants in different climates, utilizing different materials.

The OLADE-Guatemala and Xochicalli types are constructed of iron and cement while the Chinese type uses brick.

The new biogas plants are supposed to be in full operation by the end of April 1981, according to the OLADE expert.

He also said that the costs of installing these plants are as low as they can be.

The plants will be constructed in places which have been expressly selected and which combine the special climatic conditions for every region of Bolivia.

In La Paz, the digesters will be constructed beginning today on the Kallutaca Experimental Farm, which is owned by the La Paz Regional Development Corporation. Unlike the other six plants, these plants will use an elementary system for utilizing solar energy, because of climatic conditions.

The Kallutaca farm is located 3,800 meters above sea level. This is the first time a biogas plant has been installed at such an altitude, we have been told.

In Cochabamba, two ranches owned by the Armed Forces National Development Corporation (COFADENA)--Tamborada and Cotapacha--have been selected.

In Beni, the digesters will be installed on the San Carlitos Farm of the Beni Regional Development Corporation.

OLADE is now facing construction of a similar number of pilot plants to produce biogas in six different Latin American countries: Honduras, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti and Bolivia.

Earlier it offered four training courses for the construction of plants in Ecuador, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Grenada.

The courses trained 60 technicians who are now working on the construction of digesters in the above-mentioned six countries.

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TEXT OF SANTA MARTA ACCORD PUBLISHED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Dec 80 Sec A p 12

[Text] Santa Marta, 18 Dec—After addressing an impromptu popular demonstration which broke the stringent security controls that had confined the Bolivarian summit to closed premises, the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, and the head of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suarez, signed, in the Customs House, an eight-page document entitled "Declaration of Santa Marta."

Following is the text of that declaration:

Gathered in the city of Santa Marta, at the invitation of the honorable president of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, to pay tribute to the liberator, Simon Bolivar, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his death, the officiating personages, Rodrigo Carazo, president of the Republic of Costa Rica; Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador; Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama; Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru; Antonio Guzman Fernandez, president of the Dominican Republic; Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador; and Adolfo Suarez, president of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain, aware of the fact that the best tribute from their peoples and governments to the memory and accomplishment of the liberator, Simon Bolivar, is to recognize the constant force of his ideals, decided to sign the following declaration bearing the name of the city in which the liberator spent his final hours:

Declaration of Santa Marta

The presidents reaffirm that the sovereign will of the peoples, expressed freely in a popular vote, is the only legitimate source of authority.

They recognize, once again, that the unity of the Latin American peoples is an unescapable requisite, not only for their progress and development, but also for the maintenance of their historic identity and their collective destiny.

They pay homage to the prophetic vision of the liberator who, in the Charter of Jamaica, in the convocation of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama, in the daily testimony of his life, and even in his retirement in Santa Marta, bequeathed the foundations for a conduct of liberty and solidarity among the peoples of the New World.

They proclaim that many of the principles of international law which have now been incorporated into the region's policy-setting area and which are also part of the community's accord, especially that of the United Nations, are of Bolivarian origin. Nonintervention in the internal affairs of states, respect for validly concluded treaties, peaceful solutions to controversies and respect for territorial integrity and continental citizenship are examples of how Simon Bolivar's inspired plan for a body of laws has contributed to the universal institutionalization of the right of peoples and, in particular, that of our American institutions.

They reiterate that, since the force of liberties is inseparable from economic and social affairs, a new, vigorous effort for cooperation is essential, to create the conditions that will combine those liberties with a more just social order.

The full force of democratic institutions and the political and social stability of nations will be impossible if there prevails an international economic system wherein fair prices for the basic products and raw materials, determined through the overall responsibility of the nations are not in effect.

They proclaim that the institutionalization of democracy is the best guarantee for the liberty and development of their peoples. In this regard, they express their solidary desire to seek mechanisms that will preserve and strengthen the institutions which have authentically emanated from the will of the people.

The presidents reiterate their concern over the critical social and economic conditions which affect many nations of the Caribbean, and repeat their desire to cooperate with the latter in order to help surmount their difficulties.

To intensify the understanding between the integration processes of the Caribbean and those of the Central American Common Market and the Andean Pact is a geopolitical necessity for the area, and has its historic justification in the decisive cooperation that the liberator Bolivar received from the Caribbean for his fruitful emancipating enterprise.

They stress the importance of the oil agreements signed by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela to supply crude to the Central American and Caribbean nations, with credit facilities for the development of energy resources, as an example of international justice and solidarity.

The presidents of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala; Ecuador, attorney Jaime Roldos Aguilera; Peru, architect Fernando Belaunde Terry; and Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, with the solemn, fraternal witness of the other chief executives present in Santa Marta, reaffirm on this historic occasion the urgent need to accelerate the integration processes to which they are committed, surmounting the existing difficulties and allowing the institutional mechanisms of the Cartagena Agreement to attain complete operativeness. The forthcoming opening of the Court of Justice, the exercise of the functions of the Andean Parliament, the area assigned to the Council of Ministers and all the other specialized entities which comprise the system should strengthen to a maximum degree the faith of the peoples and governments in the political and economic potential of integration; for which purpose the members of the subregion, without disregarding the commitments of all of Latin America, support the proposals leading to the attainment of that goal.

The presidents gathered at Santa Marta voice their particular gratification at the signing and implementation of the General Peace Treaty between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras, a result of diligent mediation; and underscore its great significance as a contribution to harmony and solidarity among the peoples of Latin America and as an example and an incentive to the desire for universal peace.

The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, and the head of the government of the Kingdom of Spain, had the opportunity to converse with engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte, civil president of the revolutionary junta of government of El Salvador, and were pleased to learn of his resolute decision to open the paths of democracy, in order to make the reign of peace and liberties in El Salvador possible in the very near future.

Determined as the presidents are to intensify the process of democratic recovery in America, they note with satisfaction the clearcut political commitments made voluntarily in the presence of the undersigned by the honorable President Duarte, which involve recognition of the fact that free suffrage is the only legitimate source of power. They also cite the firm intention of the new head of government in El Salvador to do everything in his power to prevent bloodshed among his people.

In this connection, they confirm the desire to lend assistance, without detriment to the principle of nonintervention, to the countries and governments which may request cooperation from the democracies in joining that political system.

The heads of state emphasize and receive with sincere affection the presence and participation of Spain, which all the people's of Latin America consider the mother country, in these commemorative ceremonies.

Perpetual Spain which, in its heroic venture, brought to America the faith, gave it the language, mixed its blood and made it a participant in a single history. Spain's destiny and that of the Latin American nations are indissolubly linked, because they form together a family of peoples.

The presidents gathered at Santa Marta on this solemn occasion reaffirm their desire to continue cooperating to meet the needs of a stable world peace, to strengthen the institutions which foster civilized coexistence and, in particular, to pool efforts to bring about a new economic order which, upholding the dignity of peoples and the liberty of the system, constitutes the best tribute to Simon Bolívar, on the 150th anniversary of his death.

The presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and El Salvador, and the head of the government of the Kingdom of Spain, make express reference to their profound appreciation to His Excellency, the honorable president of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, for the splendid hospitality and the many courtesies that he has offered them on the occasion of their presence in Santa Marta, including therein the people and authorities of this historic city.

Signed in the city of Santa Marta, on 18 December 1980.

For the Government of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala; for the Government of Ecuador, Jaime Roldos Aguilera; for the Government of Peru, Fernando Belaunde Terry;

for the Government of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins; for the Government of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo Odio; for the Government of Panama, Aristides Royo; for the Government of the Dominican Republic, Antonio Guzman Fernandez; for the Government of El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte; for the Government of the Kingdom of Spain, Adolfo Suarez.

Observers From the Andean Group

The presidents of the countries of the Andean subregional group, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, of Colombia; Jaime Roldos Aguilera, of Ecuador; Fernando Belaunde Terry, of Peru; and Luis Herrera Campins, of Venezuela, decided to accept favorably the request made by the Governments of Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic to recognize them as permanent observers in the Andean Council, comprised of the ministers of foreign affairs.

Santa Marta, 18 December 1980.

Democratic Return of Bolivia

Declaration by the Andean Group presidents concerning Bolivia:

The presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, convinced of the need for a cordial atmosphere in international relations, and a fraternal spirit as members of the Andean Group;

Abiding by the principle of nonintervention and the sovereign capacity of peoples to control their own destinies;

Concerned over the political process in Bolivia, whose authorities invited the foreign ministers of the five countries to a special meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, held before the constitutional process was interrupted;

Prompted by a better understanding of all the historic circumstances of the people of Bolivia, issue an appeal, in the most cordial terms, to the authorities of Bolivia, the liberator's favorite daughter, to return to the path toward democratic institutionalization, in tribute to the Bolivarian spirit that today has congregated the nations which he made independent.

Signed in the city of Santa Marta, on 18 December 1980.

On the Panama Canal

The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, and the head of the government of the Kingdom of Spain, gathered in the city of Santa Marta, on 18 December 1980, on the occasion of the ceremonies marking the sesquicentennial of the death of the liberator, Simon Bolivar:

Recalling that the presidents and heads of government of America were witnesses to the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty concluded in Washington on 7 September 1977;

Aware of the importance of those agreements, not only for what they meant to the contracting parties, but also because they constituted an example of the ability of the states to arrive at negotiated, peaceful solutions; Bearing in mind the fact that the orderly execution of the agreements on the Panama Canal is a concern of all the countries, because the efficient operation of that vital interoceanic route depends on it, combine their intentions of attentively following the execution of the Canal agreements, so that they will be faithfully kept by the two signing parties with respect to their goal and their spirit, and note with pleasure the statements of the governments of both countries to continue their relations on the basis of respect for the texts that were negotiated, signed and ratified, in accordance with the respective constitutional acts, and renew their confidence in negotiated solutions as the only guarantee of permanent peace on the continent.

Signed in the city of Santa Marta, on 18 December 1980.

2909

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT TO LATIN AMERICA--According to Italian sources the Argentine Air Force may have ordered an initial shipment of 14 MB. 339's in order to partially replace the M. 326's now in service. Also, according to the same sources, Mexico is supposed to be quite interested in the Italian aircraft, following the example of Peru, which has already ordered some. Furthermore, we have learned that the first MB. 339's delivered to the Italian Air Force will probably be used to equip the 8th Group. It is believed the planes are of the "electronic warfare" type, which will replace the T-33 now in operation. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE INTERARMES in French Dec 80 p 4]

CSO: 3100

COMMENTATOR ON PROSPECTIVE GOVERNORSHIPS UNDER VIOLA

PY182240 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Jan 81 p 3

["Politics and Labor" column by Dan Newland]

[Excerpt] As the top of the political news this past week was an announcement which signified the beginning of the "civilianization" of the national reorganization process. After a meeting of the military junta on Thursday, rumors which had been circulating around Buenos Aires most of the week were confirmed: six of the governors who will take office in the country's provincial capitals in March will be civilians. The rest of the gubernatorial posts will be split up among the armed forces with the army taking eight provinces, the navy getting four provinces and a national territory and the air force the other four provinces and a mayorship.

More specifically, it is reported that the army will hold Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Tucuman, Corrientes, Chaco, Neuquen, Santiago Del Estero and Misiones provinces; the navy will have Sante Fe, Salta, Rio Negro, Chubut and (logically enough) the territory of Tierra Del Fuego, Antarctica and the Argentine islands of the South Atlantic; the air force will be in charge of Mendoza, San Luis, Santa Cruz, La Rioja and--not a province but certainly one of the most powerful posts in the country--the mayorship of the city of Buenos Aires, where it seems Lord Mayor Osvaldo Cacciatore (who is an air force brigadier) will probably continue to govern.

The civilians, whoever they might be, will be given the governorship of San Juan, La Pampa, Entre Rios, Formosa and Catamarca provinces. It is understood that those chosen for the civilian posts will be required to be under the age of 60--which leaves out old party wranglers like radical leader Ricardo Balbin, who, to his apparent dismay, has never held a government post--but they will, it seems, be permitted to be party politicians. This will, no doubt, mean that the new stage will tend not only to "civilianize" but also to politicize the process to a certain extent.

CSO: 3020

FORMER LABOR LEADER ON CURRENT SITUATION

PY182102 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] (NA) Mar Del Plata--Lorenzo Miguel, former general secretary of the 62 organizations, said here in an interview that the new General Labour Confederation (CGT) was the only possibility left to workers to become organized. He expressed his entire support of the entity under the leadership of Saul Ubaldini.

Miguel said he was very worried by the Argentine economic situation, and added that the justicialist movement had grown in strength during the current process. "We are now much more than the 7.5 villion [as printed] who voted in the last elections" he asserted.

The former metal workers labour leader, who is spending a vacation in this seaside resort, spoke to a reporter from El Atlantico.

He described the Beagle Channel controversy with Chile as "disquieting" and lamented that the government had not consulted the people with regard to this problem.

Miguel spoke scathingly of Victorio Calabro, who had been governor of the province of Buenos Aires until March 1974. He said that since the time of the Peronist regime he had not spoken to Calabro, whom he described as not being either a Peronist or a metal worker.

In another part of the interview Miguel said the economy of the country was deteriorating, but there were great expectations among the people with regard to the assumption of power by General Roberto Viola.

Asked whether he did not consider the fact that the Metal Workers Union (UOM) had not joined the CGT as a personal defeat, Miguel replied he did not think so. "In affairs relating to labour organizations the battles are not individual affairs. The fact that the UOM has not joined the CGT simply proves that different individuals have a different way of defending the interests of the workers," he said.

With regard to the national justicialist movement, Miguel said it has gained in strength as a result of the deterioration in the people's working conditions.

BRIEFS

UK IMMIGRATION TO MALVINAS--Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry stated today that it does not have any official knowledge of Britain's intention of promoting the emigration of natives of the African island of Saint Helena to the Malvinas Islands. When the Foreign Ministry was asked about press reports from London which mentioned that possibility, an official San Martin Palace spokesman made it clear that this ministry "does not have any official report; therefore, it cannot make any comment on journalist reports" and added that "its only knowledge of the matter was through press reports published today by the newspapers." On the other hand, well-informed circles of the Foreign Ministry did not rule out the possibility of "receiving today at noon or in the afternoon some official report from the Argentine Embassy in London to clarify the real scope of the British initiative." According to press reports, the UK is reportedly studying the sending of inhabitants of the African island of Saint Helena to the Malvinas Islands, located in the Argentine sea, to reverse the current emigration process which is afflicting those southern islands. The report also states that, according to an official report in the British capital, the transfer of inhabitants from one British colony "to another" could be made "in view of the economic crisis that Saint Helena is experiencing." [Text] [PY201859 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1744 GMT 19 Jan 81]

CSO: 3010

CHOICE OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANALYZED

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] The solemn ceremony in the Blue Room of the Diego Portales Building in which nine ministers of state took office went far beyond the merely formal aspect. The 30-minute event constituted a synthesis of the most far-reaching decision adopted by the president of the republic, Gen Augusto Pinochet, concerning the emergency period of reconstruction now coming to a close and the constitutional phase for the planning and consolidation of development to begin on 11 March.

It is the chief of state's stated intention to have a cabinet already "run in," not being broken in, by that date. Specifically, he wanted to have ministers totally familiar with the affairs of their respective departments.

And yet, this was only one of the reasons why he moved up a changeover expected early in March. There were other reasons, all more important.

One of the most far-reaching had to do with the need to achieve greater efficiency and vigor throughout government.

The president is disturbed because old, bureaucratic problems remain in public administration, problems that obstruct what should be the agile, dynamic action of the military government. In his opinion, these problems should be eliminated once and for all. In order to do so, not only are new faces needed, but rather, a whole new scheme, part of which began to be insinuated in the solution of the recent cabinet crisis.

The central intention is to follow a formulation worked out by the National Administrative Reform Commission, CONARA. Based on this formulation, the structure of the Executive Branch would have eight "superministries" that would have custody -- to say nothing of responsibility -- of all aspects of national life. The rest of the ministries would be turned into divisions of ministries or merged in order to complete the task so dear to the heart of the chief of state.

Advisory Organization

In order to examine this measure, one must make a detailed study of changes that have taken place among the ministers of state.

One of the clearest signs is the retention of Gen Roberto Quillard as the minister heading the Advisory Committee and his simultaneous promotion as minister-chairman of SONARA.

"What's the idea?" as the television spot says. It is both simple and ambitious: In 1981, a study will be made of the merger of the two offices for the declared purpose of setting up a single advisory organization to advise the president on government and administrative reform.

It is a fact that this merger will be only the first step in the implementation of the plan proposed by CONARA. Responsible sources indicate that more steps will be taken in the course of 1981.

The second and vital reason for the cabinet change was that the president of the republic did not wish to prolong the suspense created by the relationship between the political and economic lines.

Reliable sources of information reveal that those who maintain that the political leadership of the country should be subordinated to economic leadership have recently stepped up their offensive.

Naturally, this presented dangers, especially in the social sphere, since public opinion is perfectly aware of the pragmatic approach of the free-market economists who subordinate everything to concrete progress forward, relegating basic questions relating to human beings to a secondary plane. If this were to occur, the social action offensive undertaken by the government and whose central objective was to aid the country's lower income groups would be threatened.

Decision

With his traditional sense of observation and evaluation with which the citizens are already familiar, the chief of state presented in silence all attempts to subordinate political questions to economic questions. The most important one was undoubtedly the seminar recently organized by the Center of Public Studies, whose central participant was specialist Gordon Tullock. In his speeches, Tullock repeatedly submitted proposals which his supporters hastily acclaimed.

The president then understood that he had reached the time of decision, which took place on 26 December, with the requests for resignations and the official announcement of the cabinet crisis.

A close examination of the moves made by President Pinochet in the selection of his new ministers reveals the clear intention of maintaining the axis of the political line followed to date, a line of which the economic program is an important complement. But the subordination to which the theorists we mentioned referred will not take place.

Also significant is the retention of Minister of Interior Sergio Fernandez. Not only does this represent political continuity, but also the presence of a man who is an extremely valuable contributor to the most delicate tasks of government. In addition, it is important to observe the president's recognition of a man who has been one of his most direct advisers at the head of this ministry.

It should be remembered that Minister Fernandez is a man removed from the controversy between "hard-" and "softliners" and that he has faced the major political events which the country has recently experienced with courage and ability.

One change that will have a great effect on national life was the transfer of Jose Pinera from Labor to Mining, a change that initially disconcerted many.

As time passed, it became evident that the move was intended to help turn mining into a driving force for the economic growth of the country. In order to achieve this, there will be a thorough revision of legislation and regulations so as to create rules of play that will stimulate Chilean and foreign investors to set up new enterprises in the area, using the extraordinary resources our territory has.

There is one concern that has not varied since the government came to power. Some 95 percent of the petitions before the Foreign Investment Committee are for mining operations, but nothing concrete has been done.

Rules of Play

Pinera's opinion leaves no room for doubt: "In the ministry I head, the rules of play must be very clear. We shall have to liberalize the sector and attract foreign investment in order to make it one of the driving forces of economic growth during the decade of the 1980's."

Jose Pinera's transfer to Mining and the entry of Miguel Kast, heretofore minister-director of ODEPLAN [National Planning Office], into Labor resulted in a question about what would occur in the field of labor, especially with respect to the reform of social security.

In the opinion of the government -- and this is why the change was made -- the reform is already implemented and in effect. What must now be done is to carry it out, for which purpose the government can now rely on the ability of Kast, one of the men who, despite his youth, enjoys the greatest confidence of the president.

In Health, Gen Alejandro Medina had to give up his minister's post after achieving important progress. The reason? President Pinochet believed it was indispensable to name him rector of the University of Chile. He will succeed Gen Enrique Morel, who was prevented from continuing in the post to which he was recently named by reasons of health.

The new minister of health will be RAdm Hernan Rivera Calderon, who is greatly respected in the Navy, where he has had distinguished service in various posts.

General Medina was evasive when asked whether he will maintain the objective of "putting an end to the effervescence" proclaimed by the president of the republic in naming Gen Enrique Morel. We shall have to wait and see whether this directive will be maintained or whether changes will be made, which is highly unlikely inasmuch as the president truly wants to eliminate the proliferation of political demonstrations in all the centers of higher education.

One innovation was the appointment of Brig Gen Rolando Ramos Munoz, former vice president of CORFO [Production Development Corporation], as minister of economy.

This may well represent the intention of increasing the participation of that ministry in major national undertakings. It should be recalled that in recent years, its participation has declined while that of its neighbor, Finance, has increased.

Also worthy of note is the appointment of Brig Gen Julio Bravo Valdes as minister-secretary of government. This ministry is directly linked to the Executive Office and public opinion, maintaining constant relations with the communications media and providing them with all possible material for their work.

New Direction

An interesting transformation will take place in the Office of Secretary General of Government.

To date, it has indiscriminately played the roles of an information organ and an entity enjoying direct confidence in order to carry out instructions of President Augusto Pinochet.

The intent is to change it until it is a ministry with two perfectly defined types of work: information and support for the work of the president.

Outlining the way in which these two paths will be opened up will be the first task of the new minister, who will certainly find in Jovino Novoa, currently deputy minister, and Jorge Fernandez, direct of social communication, two loyal and efficient aides. The trio they formed with Gen Sergio Badiola achieved important progress in all areas related to information on government work. In particular, they emphasized the excellent relations which they initiated and maintained with newsmen in all sectors.

Achievements

In announcing his new cabinet, President Pinochet drew up a general balance sheet of accomplishments of the administration he heads, not only in the past year, but throughout his term.

Priority has been granted to the task of strengthening the national economy. He maintained that the results are obvious and have surprised the most severe foreign analysts. He recalled that the program of growth has been accompanied by a vast social plan, whose final goal is the permanent eradication of extreme poverty.

Other accomplishments emphasized by the president with obvious satisfaction include: the establishment of modern labor legislation, restructuration of the health sector, clarification of deeds of ownership of agricultural property, administrative reform and regionalization.

Future

With the naming of the new cabinet, the chief executive nearly completes the preparatory phase of the constitutional period that begins on 11 March. We have already stated that the economic and social program has been drafted. The men in charge of implementing it have now been named.

If there are no surprising changes, the newly named ministers will accompany the chief of state at least through 1981. On their shoulders will fall the responsibility for implementing, with ability and efficiency, the plans set forth in order to achieve a high average rate of growth, resulting, once and for all, in greater material and spiritual welfare for the majority of our population.

Politically speaking, Chile ends the year strengthened, with excellent prospects. It now has a new constitution, by whose provisions the government must abide as soon as it goes into effect. But above all, the people are determined to forge a better destiny through the path they have chosen.

11,464

CSO: 3010

'OPERATION BROTHERHOOD' MOVES FAMILIES OUT OF POVERTY

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jan 81 p D-4

[Text] The results were obvious. Only the figures were lacking to confirm the happy ending to the spectacular story of how nearly 2,000 Santiago families left behind a life of extreme poverty for one of dignity and prospects for the coming generations. The poll has now been made by volunteers from the National Office of Secretary for Women's Affairs. It consisted of a thorough study of the current situation of persons who had lived in the shantytowns of Zanjón de la Aguada and Nueva Matucana and who were moved from their squalid housing to a new way of life as a result of the so-called "Operation Brotherhood." The results of the study were taken to the office of the brand-new member of the Government Junta, Gen Cesar Raul Benavides, who made the operation a reality during the time in which he served as minister of interior and for whom the task "is one of my greatest accomplishments in life."

Experimental Program

Operation Brotherhood was an experimental way of confronting the problem of extreme poverty.

Carried out in two phases, it consisted in the transfer of 1,100 families from Zanjón de la Aguada and 750 families from the Nueva Matucana camp to 16 towns in 10 communes. For this purpose, a large part of the contingent of women working for the Office of Secretary of Women's Affairs went into action. Over 150 women have been involved in the task over the past 3 years. First, they had to survey the families that would be moved. Second, for 4 months they trained housewives, preparing them for the change ahead. Next, they took charge of seeing that every family was well settled in the new housing, orienting them as to the location of schools, hospitals, social centers and other public services in their commune. Finally, each volunteer was made responsible for a given number of families and performed the follow-up and continuing training.

Eloquent Results

As the year 1980 drew to a close and 3 years after the first group of families from Zanjón de la Aguada joined Operation Brotherhood, the results were announced.

Some of the results include the following: A total of 87 percent of all children under the age of 5 are now receiving routine health care and 5 percent of that same age group is malnourished.

The rate of illiteracy in children under 14 is less than 2 percent and the number not in school totals 6 percent. Both cases include the mentally retarded who receive no special attention. Among those over 15, illiteracy is under 8 percent, including the elderly.

Some 60 percent of the families maintain their homes in good condition, 77 percent have gardens or truck patches and 97 percent -- nearly all -- maintain the water, electricity and liquefied gas services. Some 25 percent of the families keep their homes in acceptable condition and under 9 percent have inadequate maintenance.

Key, Tool

The key to the program is the direct contact with each of the families so as to ensure that their new beginning will not simply consist of a change in housing, but rather, in a definite boost toward better overall living conditions.

The tool is the mystique of the volunteer women, as a result of which each worker took charge of a given number of families in order to keep track of a number of factors at the time of the move, factors ranging from the place of work of the head of household to the type of social and family makeup involved in each case.

Elements that have contributed to the successful outcome of the story include the training of housewives to do their own housework, their education as consumers, training in gardening, literacy courses, family and civic orientation and family training in how to use community resources such as health and education.

Personal Experiences

Along with the promising results obtained at the close of 1980, one has the personal experiences of many volunteers:

"What we first encountered was a feeling of distrust. Along with the poverty, sadness and despair was the skepticism of the people, who no longer wanted to believe in promises. Nor could they imagine that they would ever live in a house with a combination living-dining room, two bedrooms, a bathroom and kitchen."

Later accounts resembled the following: "I was in charge of six families. When they arrived at their new homes, they fell to their knees weeping before entering."

The idea and goal is that the aid given to families to help them emerge from the conditions in which they were living 3 years ago or less will not end now; on the contrary. The recent poll shows volunteers how they must channel their action from now on. The short-range programs aim to identify exactly which children have not gone to school so as to learn the causes of their absence and try to see that they are enrolled for next year. The programs want to identify which children are malnourished so as to include them in programs to correct their condition and to learn which children do not have regular health care. The programs aim to aid the illiterate to take advantage of the education campaign. In every case, emphasis will be placed on cleanliness and order in the homes and on proper care for patios and yard areas. Weekly visits will be made to all homes in the settlements of persons moved to San Bernardo, La Cisterna, Quinta Normal, La Florida, Pudahuel, Maipu, Puente Alto, La Reina and Quilicura.

Poll and Its Results

Identification of Population	Number	Percentage
Families polled	1,697	
Total persons	8,231	
Adults over 15 years of age	4,769	57.93
Children under the age of 5	1,282	15.57
Children between ages of 6 and 14	2,144	26.04
Education		
Illiterate between ages of 10 and 14	42	1.95
Illiterate adults over the age of 15	371	7.77
Not attending school between the ages of 6 and 14	123	5.73
Health		
Children with medical care under age of 5	1,122	87.51
Children without regular health care under 5	102	7.95
Undernourished children under the age of 5	59	4.60
Condition, Maintenance of Housing		
Houses maintained in good condition	1,141	67.23
Houses maintained in acceptable conditions	411	24.21
Participation in Education Activities		
Civic orientation	53	3.12
Family orientation	129	7.60
Consumer education	474	27.93
Literacy training	54	3.18
Houses in poor condition	145	8.54
Families with gardens and/or truck patches	1,303	76.78
Families with gas stove operating	1,609	94.81
Families with drinking water	1,654	97.46
Families with electric lights	1,648	97.11
Human Relations		
Good relations with neighbors	1,508	88.86
Acceptable relations with neighbors	150	8.83
Poor relations with neighbors	39	2.29
Good intrafamily relations	1,562	92.04
Acceptable intrafamily relations	87	5.12
Poor intrafamily relations	48	2.82

(Poll, cont.)

Participation in Community Activities

Families belonging to mothers' centers	147	8.66
Families belonging to neighborhood councils	294	17.32
Families belonging to sports clubs	402	23.68
Families belonging to youth clubs	165	9.72

Wish To Participate in Educational Activities

Civic orientation	48	2.82
Family orientation	82	4.83
Consumer education	159	9.36
Literacy training	72	4.24

11,464

CSO: 3010

'MENSAJE' CASTIGATES GOVERNMENT FOR EXILE POLICY

Santiago MENSAJE in Spanish Dec 80 pp 687-688

[Editorial: "Exile and Reconciliation"]

[Text] National reconciliation is a necessary step toward peace in our country. But we are not moving toward it by maintaining the positions of constraint that harm thousands of Chileans.

The government's reaffirmed decision to prevent many exiled compatriots from returning to our country becomes ever more serious as the years go by.

They are punishing too severely many people and families; the great majority of them not guilty of any crime and in no way potentially violent people who will return to disturb national security. Exile affects people's inmost self, destroys families, tears apart the cultural community. To impose such a punishment indefinitely--and often without a trial--is an excess without moral justification which impairs national coexistence. It is an abuse of the discretionary power of the government that does nothing toward healing past wounds and contrasts irritatingly with the government's invocation of the "spirit of reconciliation" in pardoning even criminals and torturers when they turn out to belong to the ranks of the government.

Why not put an end to past hatreds, and take steps toward real national reconciliation? It will be hard to reestablish national peace and unity over the sorrow of thousands of families suffering in exile, most of them for the slightest political differences. If the government, which claims to be inspired by Christian humanism, wishes to respect the reality of Christianity, it cannot, and has no right, to continue this situation indefinitely. Anyhow, is it not more politically cunning to have the political dissidents in Chile and subject to Chilean law than to sentence them to a struggle from abroad?

The punishment imposed on the former minister of finance, Andres Zaldivar, is the latest in a series that runs into the thousands and reveals what extremes of arbitrariness and injustice can be reached this way. A citizen is exiled for publicly disagreeing with the government during a period of national political debate over the new constitution! It reaffirms the government's habit of using administrative means to expel its political opponents.

To live in one's own country, as well as to emigrate from it, is a fundamental human right that can be limited only for very important reasons of common welfare, which in cases like Zaldivar's and many other exiles simply do not apply. What kind of national security demands that a large group of Chileans lose all their security? Toward what kind of democracy are we moving if dissidents are silenced and love of Chile monopolized in the hands of the unlimited partisans of the present government? Silencing "minorities" in order to impose a particular way of seeing things and of organizing society is the basis of totalitarianisms which have cost mankind so many tears and so much blood. When legitimate opposition is considered subversion, when disagreement is viewed as sedition and dissent against the government as treason against the country, we may fear that totalitarianism has already taken root in our country.

The swiftness with which some, even Christians, justify these proceedings is stunning. It would seem that some people's moral conscience is sick. An evening newspaper from the capital, referring to the Zaldivar case, even takes pride that "public opinion, with the exception of a politicized minority superstructure, has had little or nothing to do with this episode." Would that newspaper have reacted that way if Andres Zaldivar had been exiled in 1972? Making political options absolute seems to lead certain sectors to put aside the moral dimension of problems, gradually becoming used to what a few years ago, or in other places, would have, with good reason, alarmed them: the replacement of law with force as the criterion to act.

Chile is painfully seeking national reconciliation by turning to its deepest inspiration, as we have seen this year in the Eucharistic Congress. To celebrate Christmas as Christians, no brothers should be prevented from celebrating here at home, with their families, after years of exile.

From our Christian vocation for brotherhood, both those who do and those who do not support the government should demand an end to the mass exile of our compatriots.

MENSAJE

20 November 1980

8587

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COPPER EXPORTS RISE MODERATELY--Copper's relative share of total national exports continues to drop. In the face of an ever greater surge of remaining traditional and nontraditional export products, the red metal has experienced only a moderate increase in the volume exported. Shipments of copper during the January-November 1980 period totaled \$2,053,300,000, a sum signifying a 24-percent increase over the \$1,656,000,000 for the same period of last year. For the January-November 1978 period, copper's relative share of total exports amounted to 49.2 percent. During the same time span in 1979, the figure was 48.1 percent and last year, the total was 46.5 percent. The value of the remaining traditional mineral products exported rose substantially during the first 11 months of last year, according to the Central Bank. Pelletized iron exports totaled 3,032,624 metric tons between January and November of 1980, which signified an increase of 9.7 percent over the same period in 1979. In addition, bulk iron exports rose 9.4 percent. Some 4,001,515 metric tons were shipped out during the first 11 months of 1980. From January to November of 1980, potassium nitrate and iodine exports totaled 75.6 million tons, which figure was up 50.3 percent over the same period of 1979. The amount of sodium nitrate shipped out went from 295,616 metric tons in January-November 1979 to 390,141 metric tons during the first 11 months of 1980. Regarding exports of traditional industrial products, the increase was 26.4 percent. Such traditional exports totaled \$443 million during the first 11 months of 1980. [Text] [Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 6 Jan 81 p 13A] 11,464

CSO: 3010

BARCO DISCUSSES DECENTRALIZATION, LOCAL ELECTIONS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 8 Dec 80 Sec A pp 1, 14

[Interview with presidential precandidate Virgilio Barco Vargas on 7 December 1980; place not given]

[Text] Yesterday, the presidential precandidate, Virgilio Barco Vargas, established his position with respect to the bill on popular election of mayors submitted by the Alvarist sector to Congress for consideration, which had already obtained approval in the Senate on the first ballot. He raised the question as to whether it might not also be feasible to consider the election of governors, and attempt fiscal decentralization or the redistribution of income among the three institutions of public law: the nation, the department and the municipality.

Dr Virgilio Barco, who is no stranger to dealing with municipal matters, since he has been councilman of Bogota, Cucuta and other locations in the country, mayor of the capital of the republic and delegate to international foreign lending agencies, made fundamental statements regarding the issue of the election of mayors which has evoked major debates both in Congress and among the public as a whole.

Interview With Barco

The following dialog took place with the presidential hopeful:

[Question] What significance to you attach to the election of mayors?

[Answer] The isolated proposal to elect all the municipal mayors is, at best a partial attack on the problem of administrative decentralization, and that was probably not what was intended. But it is, in fact, an attempt to reduce the political power of the central government, and the president of the republic, who has, through the governors, indirect control over the entire executive branch, down to the most distant or poorest municipality or corregidor's jurisdiction. This is why that proposal from Dr Alvaro Gomez must be viewed from such an angle. It is not surprising that it was voted for by some Liberals, enough to form the majority in the Senate required to approve the legislative act which would establish such elections, once it was approved in the Chamber and, again, by the two Chambers, in another ordinary legislature.

We must ask ourselves if that is what the Conservatives want, and whether we are on the brink of a substantial change in their doctrine, set forth in the Constitution of 1886. As for us Liberals, who have never been centralists, either in politics or in administration, it is not surprising that they should vote for a fundamental change in the charter which takes political powers, that are certainly excessive,

away from the president of the republic. But if we should pursue that path, we must maintain every intention of continuing with it. Why elect all the mayors, as the bill proposes, and not all the governors as well? It is conceivable from an administrative standpoint, and it would be acceptable for the election to be limited to the mayors of the larger towns where the residents are people who are better informed, and where they can act with greater independence. This should be done, rather than take away from the central government the power to direct the national policy through its agents in all the municipalities, in the broadest sense of the term, in other words, public order. This holds true for the capital cities of departments and others with a demographic situation similar to that of the capital of the republic. But, with this logic, and the arguments used to propose the election of mayors, why not elect the governors? To liberal minds like mine, breaking with the system is not of itself disastrous, but it must be broken with logic.

Now then, if what is desired is to create a principle of administrative autonomy or decentralization, the election of mayors is not of itself the solution.

The fiscal decentralization, or redistribution of income among the three institutions of public law, the nation, the department and the municipality, would be far more important.

Decentralization

[Question] Wouldn't it be possible for the elected mayors to do more?

[Answer] In response to the announcement of the bill, there immediately arises in the view of the people and the general view the image of a managing mayor, spurring on progress and actual accomplishments. But what could the elected mayor achieve without sufficient funds, as head of a municipality that is extremely poor fiscally, as nearly 80 percent of our municipalities are? It is a fact that about 900 of them, no fewer than 700, lack sufficient funds with which to meet their operating expenses. They are painfully dependent on national or departmental assistance. And if there are added to the national and departmental machinery those countless other echelons comprised of the institutes of one kind or another, how much more difficult the municipal dependence is! The fact is that a mayor, whether elected or appointed, without municipal funds at his disposal, cannot normally be other than a malcontent, inclined to create conflicts because of the impossibility of conducting a good administration and pressured by his electors.

[Question] Doesn't the fiscal subsidy solve the problem?

[Answer] Nevertheless, there is not a total lack of a solution to the old problem of fiscal decentralization, and the redistribution of income or public revenue among the national, departmental and municipal entities. Insofar as priority is concerned, it does not seem doubtful that it has first place. The 1930 national budget only amounted to a third of the total departmental and municipal budgets.

In 1975, the national income was over four times larger than the total of those budgets, not counting transfers. And while the increase in the costs of public services is the same for the nation as for the other entities, the former has a greater opportunity to increase or create taxes and to use credit. It can hardly be

expected that the fiscal subsidy would prove to be the sole solution. The fiscal subsidy was a temporary decision of an emergency nature, while a tax commission, the so-called "Harvard Mission," was submitting the recommendations for the redistribution of income. What was temporary had become permanent. The system for the fiscal subsidy, because it is too little and has arrived too late, requires a thorough revision.

2909

CSO: 3010

FARC CAPTIVE INTERVIEWED ON ACTIVITIES

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 18 Dec 80 p 8

[Report on interview with "Fidel," a member of the FARC captured by the Colombian Army; date and place not given]

[Text] "It must be said openly: Gilberto Vieira is a shameless scoundrel. And the entire Communist Party will be the same thing, with him, so long as it insists on denying that the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] is an armed branch."

The Military Intelligence (B-2) officer from the Seventh Brigade spoke resolutely, and did so constantly, since he began describing how the Army dispelled the myth of El Guayabero, and how it entered the area "with everything," and routed "Tirofijo" and all the members of the FARC "staff" who had been established in the area for 10 years.

"If the guerrillas cut off (ambush and disband) a military patrol, it is the fault of its commander. That was what happened on 19 August, when the outlaws ambushed a patrol in the woods in El Guayabero, and killed three soldiers, while 12 were lost in the jungle.

"The Army had to react. We did so with everything, using the reserves of mystique, we reached a point that was a complete myth to the guerrillas and of demoralization to us. We bombarded to flush the enemy out of key locations such as Puerto Chiguiro, Guayabo Negro and La Pista, and we forced them to flee toward Lozada, in El Caqueta, to the south."

A few moments earlier, a second lieutenant from an air-transport battalion had explained to us that, "This bombing was machinegun fire from the aircraft at low altitudes and in visible areas. It was done as a prevention and security measure."

The B-2 major continued: "The Seventh Brigade covers Arauca, Casanare, Meta, Guainia, Vaupes and Vichada....in other words, half of Colombia, where the FARC with its third and seventh fronts, the ELN [Army of National Liberation] and M-19 [19 April Movement] operate. We put an end to the FLA. But the most important of all the operations that we have conducted in the region is Operation Guayabero, with which we dealt a heavy blow to the FARC, politically and militarily, because they lost ground, and the civilian population which is now working with us."

'Fidel'

And the major said that those accounts "are better in real life," signalling one of his subordinates and ordering him: "Bring me one of the guerrilla fighters being held." (The reporter cursed that he was not a photographer.)

"At your orders, Major," said the man as he entered the office. He was dark, ungainly and had a beard that he had once tried to cultivate as Frederick Engels had his. During the period of the conversation, which was brief, he remained calm. He had adhesive covering a bite from a "bed tick" (a kind of poisonous wild beetle) on his neck, which would have soon turned into a case of leishmaniasis if it had not been for the quick attention and medical care given him by the brigade since his capture.

The B-2 major said: "This is Fidel. We captured him with several of his FARC comrades after one of our patrols was ambushed in El Guayabero;" adding: "You can talk with him; he is a guerrilla fighter...or rather he was, because now he has had time to reconsider." The officer himself began the conversation:

"It has been said that captured guerrilla fighters are tortured, and human rights are violated in the country. You, Fidel, with complete freedom and without fear, can describe the treatment that you have received from the brigade."

"Fidel" answered: "At first, the treatment was like that to be given to an enemy in war. But now here with the brigade, Major, there has been conversation, and the treatment has been humane."

Fidel served with the FARC Seventh Front as a squad replacement; that is, second in command of a military unit consisting of 12 men.

I recall that Manuel Marulanda Velez "Tirofijo," Jacobo Arenas and Martin Villa constitute the staff of the "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia."

He remarks: "The basic unit in the movement is the squad. A guerrilla cell consists of two squads. Each commander of a guerrilla cell is assisted by two squad replacements. Four squads make up a column, and with two columns a front can be formed."

[Question] What reasons does a guerrilla recruiter give?

[Answer] Basically, the need to change a government. In my case, they met with a degree holder who always had an adventurous spirit. In the guerrillas, one becomes used to it, or leaves.

The FARC and the PC [Communist Party]

[Question] Is the FARC the armed branch of the Communist Party (the B-2 officer asks)?

[Answer] They share ideas from a propaganda standpoint; but actually I consider them independent (Fidel replies).

[Question] But we have found among the campaign materials seized during a preelectoral period votes for the Communist Party. We know that the FARC forces the peasants to vote for the Communist Party candidates. Or is that not so? (retorts the officer).

[Answer] Yes, the FARC backs the Communist Party candidates during election periods.

[Question] And what happens when the peasants refuse to act for the FARC and vote for the Communist Party candidates" (the officer asks again).

[Answer] Well, some have been removed from the regions.

[Question] Are they just removed, or are they killed also?

[Answer] Sometimes.

"Let Gilberto Vieira not tell us any more lies," remarks the officer, adding: "It must be said openly: Gilberto Vieira is a shameless scoundrel. And the entire Communist Party is a shameless scoundrel with him, so long as they insist on denying that the FARC are their armed branch." The conversation continues.

[Question] What, specifically, are the FARC's relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I am not familiar with them.

[Question] Then (the officer intervenes) what is the girlfriend of your ex-comrade, "Javier," doing in the Soviet Union, and with her other members of FARC?

[Answer] I didn't know that "Javier's" girlfriend was in the Soviet Union.

[Question] We have discovered (says the B-2 major) in past action against the FARC several taped cassettes in Russian, and also several books, one a dictionary entitled "The 400 Easiest Words in Russian." That is significant evidence. How did you mark the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party?

[Answer] With a party at the Seventh Front.

[Question] Should the FARC accept amnesty?

[Answer] It would be proper, in my opinion. But each individual must reconsider, and think of what suits him best.

A few moments before the conversation came to an end, because something urgent came up which the major had to attend to, "Fidel" had told us: "If I am in the brigade and make statements, it is because I am an enemy of the FARC."

[Question] Why are you going around without your shoes, Fidel?

[Answer] Because I have not been able to get used to wearing them, Major.



Manuel Marulanda Velez "Tirofijo," one of the leaders of the FARC, a group of proselytizers which, according to military intelligence, receives instructions from Gilberto Vieira, secretary of the Communist Party.

2909

CSO: 3010

CHANGES IN NAVY HIGH COMMAND REPORTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Dec 80 Sec B p 7

[Text] The second commander of the National Navy, Vice Adm Benjamin Alzate Reyes, will be retiring from the institution in January when, it was learned, Hector Calderon Salazar, also a vice admiral, will be appointed to replace him.

For this reason, Vice Adm Guillermo Uribe Pelaez was named joint chief of staff to replace Calderon Salazar.

Adm Alzate Reyes was first commander of the Navy's flag-ship, the ARC "Gloria" and, in that capacity, made the first cruise of the school-ship to several European countries and Japan during 1969.

He also commanded several cadet training cruises to different countries in the southern part of the continent, and was recently named second commander of the Navy.

As for Vice Adm Hector Calderon Salazar, he is one of the most prominent officers in the naval institution. He was director of the National Cadet School and commander of the Atlantic Naval Force, and has held other important positions within the Armed Forces.

He was, in addition, inspector general of the military forces, and served for several months with the joint chiefs of staff.

Calderon Salazar will be sworn in early in January, when Benjamin Alzate Reyes, who requested his dissociation from the institution voluntarily, retires.



CARAZO'S MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC AUSTERITY ANALYZED

Government Should Set Example

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Dec 80 p 14A

[Editorial: "A Social Contract for 1981"]

[Text] With the series of measures announced by President Carazo for 1981 and the increase in the price of some basic articles like milk, eggs, and electric rates, in addition to fuel, the government will try to promote a social contract with the private sector, workers and contractors, in order to be able to make progress. This urgent and necessary social contract will not be carried out merely with promises or with simple calls for prudence and sacrifice. The government must be the first to give a convincing example of austerity, of effective and radical restraint on public spending, of truly strict and rational priorities, and of voluntary postponement of whatever can be deferred, even if resources may have been provided in the budget.

But, in addition to that example, the government should engage in a full, direct, and continuing dialog, forsaking electoral boasts and interests, with all the sectors of the country, beginning with the public, in order to be able to attain a minimum of guarantees and assurances that will make it possible to obtain a basic consensus that will ensure social peace during the coming year, when the situation will notably deteriorate in every sense.

We would say that the initiative for real national unity is now up to the government. If the government reverses the course of things, as circumstances require, and puts aside its attitude of self-sufficiency and its deceptively optimistic view of the reality to which it has doggedly clung since the beginning of its administration, it is possible that finally there will be suitable channels for this national dialog.

In this manner the government can make up for lost time, at least in part. Its new emergency platform, explained by the president last Friday night, to which we already referred in yesterday's editorial, is an excellent point of departure from which to work for that national consensus that we Costan Ricans need in order to

overcome the approaching crisis. This is why it is urgent first of all to implement the measures that have just been announced as soon as possible; to file down all the rough spots between the legislative and executive authorities; to avoid attitudes that might create resentment or hostile reactions; and, in short, to change the conventual and autocratic climate in the house of the president with a new password, an opening.

Not even with the best program in the world could the government succeed in making progress without the cooperation of all sectors of the country. The crisis requires more than partial efforts. Much time has been lost in introducing the measures that have now been announced. To bring to fruition in 1 year all that could have been foreseen for more than 2 years requires that the entire country be set in motion.

New Spirit Noted

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Dec 80 p 14A

[Editorial: "The President's Explanation of the Economic Crisis"]

[Text] After a general introduction on the characteristics of our development during the past 3 decades, of the main factors and of the defects and negative consequences of that economic expansion, in which he tried to place the present situation that the country is experiencing, in order to bring out the latest causes that explain it, the president of the republic last Friday night made known a series of measures to immediately and completely counter the crisis that is now overpowering Costa Ricans and the gravity of which he freely acknowledged.

Without prejudicing comments that may be made on some other occasion concerning some of the most important measures that he proposed, we now wish to bring out the broad lines of his plan and the new spirit that we note in him. It may be said that for the first time we heard President Carazo formulate a more or less integral policy with respect to concrete situations and problems and with definite solutions. Even if some important items that pertain in particular to public spending are missing from that framework, we cannot deny that it embraces an overall serious focus, well thought out and conceived, of the present situation of the country, especially with respect to its problem of monetary exchange, trade balance, and energy.

If from the beginning of his administration President Carazo had met the national reality, in which the crisis was already looming with clear and alarming signs, with a plan like this one, the lot of his government and of the country would be different. Therefore it is tragic that it is when there is only 1 year and a few months left for his government that Carazo Odio has begun to listen to his advisers, to seek them out, and to intelligently accept all or some of their recommendations and plans.

But, as in the life of a country nothing is too late, we are not going to detract any merit from the explanation of the chief executive only because it could have happened 2 years ago.

In addition to a new overall concept of the problem, we note a new spirit--a more conciliatory, less self-sufficient, and more open spirit. It is possible that this change in attitude is also due to the exceptional fact, only a few months before, that the president had to withdraw an obviously inopportune veto from the congress and order the controversial legislative resolution to be published in the DIARIO OFICIAL.

If in addition to a series of well articulated measures, the president of the republic assumes an attitude that is more open to dialog--one that is more humble and above all less dictatorial, and decides to work for the first time as a member of a team, we do not doubt that the emergency plan that he explained last Friday can keep the country from rushing headlong into chaos within a short period of time. Even though some of these measures may be controversial when it comes to details or their modus operandi, they are on the right track. Such examples, in our opinion, are the fluctuation of the colon over a test period; the renegotiation of the private foreign debt; the reorganization of tax collection mechanisms; the general standards, not yet made concrete, that are to govern the consumption of fuel; and the reduction or adaptation of the political debt to the fiscal situation of the country.

We nevertheless would have liked a more ample definition and more radical announcements in the matter of fiscal austerity and the curbing of public spending. In this domain and in that of public investments, we feel that there does not yet seem to be a firm willingness for true and positive reduction of public spending that could perceptibly contribute to curbing inflation.

But we will approach this emergency policy more analytically and in greater detail in future commentaries. It is preferable to undertake that task after the days of celebration and relief to which the Costan Ricans will abandon themselves at this year's end.

8255

CSO: 3010

CAMPAIGN FOR RELEASE OF IMPRISONED POET VALLADARES REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The Committee for the Release of the Cuban poet Armando Valladares, who has been sentenced to 30 years of imprisonment and who has already been held for 20 years, has let us have the following text, signed by numerous personalities and addressed to the Cuban authorities.

The Cuban poet Armando Valladares has been in prison since 27 December 1960. He was 23 years old at that time and he is 43 years old today. Prison is not only a deprivation of liberty but also a succession of sufferings.

In August 1974, following the decision made by the authorities to stop feeding political prisoners who refused to submit to the rehabilitation plan, Valladares and five other prisoners became paralyzed in the legs. That is when he wrote "De ma chaise de paralytique" [From my Paralytic's Chair], an eyewitness account of the actions committed in the prisons but also regarding his dreams. Because he had gotten this manuscript out secretly, this invalid is now in solitary.

The regime is really bearing down hard on him. He is not allowed to have any visitors, any correspondence, any physiotherapy necessary for the rehabilitation of his limbs, and medications prescribed against asthma from which he has been suffering for several years. Col Manuel Blanco Fernandez, the warden of the prison of the Eastern Combine, is threatening Valladares with reducing him to a "human rag" if he does not recant his writings and if he does not reject the actions of international organizations and of his friends who try to obtain his release from abroad.

Finally, his mother, his sister, and his brother-in-law are not exempt from police threats and harassments in an effort to persuade them to pressure him and to get him to accept the rehabilitation plan.

Valladares is a prisoner of public opinion adopted by Amnesty International. After having struggled in the underground university movement against the dictatorship of Batista, he denounced the establishment of a system of personal power contrary to the terms and the spirit with which Fidel Castro had pledged to promote a democratic and nonaligned policy. Valladares has remained faithful to this line, says de la Sierra.

The last message that reached us was dated 17 October. He is still completely in isolation. The diet ordered for his asthma has been taken away from him. His crises are becoming more frequent and more acute to the point where serious respiratory and heart troubles have appeared. In short, exhausted by 20 years of such treatment, this man is in an alarming state of health. Valladares is not imagining things when he thinks that there is a plan to eliminate him physically, that an "accident" might happen at any moment, something which would be especially easy since there would be no witnesses. This assumption is credible if we realize that the Swedish government has granted Valladares the status of a political refugee if he were to be released, that Mr Sandstroem, that country's ambassador, so informed Mr Barreiro who is in charge of relations with western Europe in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that the latter replied to him that Valladares was not and would not be included among the number of political prisoners released because (1) dynamite and bombs were found on him during his arrest; (2) he has so far refused to allow himself to be rehabilitated. Consequently, according to Mr Barreiro, Valladares must serve the 30 years of his sentence.

The first of these points have never been mentioned in 20 years and it seems that the second point is the only reason for the persecution by the authorities.

The Committee for the Release of Valladares appeals to all those who are aroused by the case of this prisoner and asks them to write to the Embassy of Cuba (16, rue de Presles, 75015 Paris) in Paris in order to call for his release.

5058

CSO: 8019/0471

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS--Georgetown, Sun., (CANA)--Carl Greenidge, a former University of Guyana lecturer and chief planning officer with the state planning secretariat, has been named adviser to President Forbes Burnham, it has been announced here. Other advisers to the president already named were former Agriculture Minister Gavin Kennard as agricultural adviser; broadcaster Rovin Deodat, as public relations adviser; Guyana's ambassador to the Soviet Union for several years, Elvin McDavid, as chief political adviser; and Kester Alves, a former special assistant to Mr Burnham, as deputy chief political adviser. [Text] [FL151820 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 12 Jan 81 p 1 FL]

CSO: 3020

EDITORIALS EXAMINE REASONS FOR FLIGHT OF BOAT PEOPLE

Indifference, Lassitude of Authorities

Port-au-Prince LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR in French 29 Nov - 5 Dec 80 p 9

[Editorial by Jean Robert Herard: "Haiti Is Discredited Everywhere"]

[Text] Yes, in Haiti we have had our "Shameful Sunday" when the 206 Haitians returning from the hell of Cayo Lobos and the putrid jails of Foxhill (Nassau) debarked at Columbus Quai; our expatriate compatriots witnessed live [in italics] on Wednesday, 12 November, the macabre and brutal repression perpetrated by the Bahamian police on the 102 Cayo Lobos refugees.

I saw militants of all stripes weep and condemn more and more fiercely those they consider responsible for the tragedy.

I saw "apolitical" Haitian immigrants who habitually divide their time between the job and the subway express their indignation, their anger, at this stain on our dignity.

It was hard to believe one's eyes. But the quivering cameras of WNBC-TV projected this horrible scene for millions of American viewers: the landing in force of the Bahamian police armed with automatic machineguns, tear gas, and truncheons. At all costs these Haitians, who obstinately refused to return to Haiti, had to be dislodged. With unheard of aggressiveness and violence, the gendarmes threw themselves on the sick, enfeebled Haitian refugees. And began to beat them with rage. They were kicked. They were truncheoned. They were punched. Through the thick smoke of the tear gas grenades set off by the Bahamians, the Haitians desperately resisted. The violence reached such a height that even the Americans broke into tears. Horrible scenes which will now become a part of the saga of the "Boat People" of Haiti.

What has come out of this Cayo Lobos tragedy is that for the first time in the odyssey of Haitians on the Atlantic observers are beginning to pose serious questions about the real causes of the tragedy. This tragedy is rich in lessons. Our dignity as a people has been insulted by the indifference and lassitude of the Haitian authorities. Cayo Lobos is the living testimonial to the failure of a policy sold to the people as their "salvation". Now it is time to take stock of the scope of the drama. To recast this policy before the fatherland founders permanently.

No approach to the Haitian question can in any way disregard the fact that we are an economically feeble country. Dependent on the complex economics of imperialism. This dependence also means that the vicissitudes of American foreign policy will have impacts on our own political process. One understands why Ronald Reagan's victory in the 4 November election inspired great hope in conservative quarters in our country. But, here again, this is a mistake. One should recognize that no power in the world has either the right or the power to dictate to a people (who intend to exercise their prerogative of sovereignty) the form of government which they choose to have. The question is that the people, "this sleeping tiger," can wake up, following the present economic and political circumstances, to exercise their rights and privileges and give a mandate to citizens of their choice in the administration of the "respublica."

We must rely on our own strength to resolve the national problems. We cannot eternally remain the guard dogs of the "powerful."

On the other hand, the weakness of our structures, the poignant drama of the refugees fleeing from misery, the frustrations of the middle and lower classes of the country... make Haiti such a singular case that it concerns a Democratic and Republican administration alike. How else can one explain the fact that, despite the aid which has gone into Haiti in recent years, the situation has deteriorated to such a point that Haitians consider their own homeland a hell which they must flee at all costs. All this operates counter to the objective interests of the "great powers" who will no longer have a valid reason for continuing indefinitely to sanction the policies producing misery, unemployment, refugees, and illiteracy.

The situation is catastrophic. In 1980, the questions still have to be posed. What are the causes of this crisis which afflicts every facet of our lives? Why do Haitians believe that their human rights (right to life, food, housing, civil and political rights...) are not respected? I have seen these refugees at the Hotel Metropole in Miami Beach. They relate the sufferings endured during the crossing, the humiliations to which they were subjected on American territory. But at no time do they talk of returning to Haiti, "that hell fallen from the hands of the devil."

We are at a crossroads where only the wisest decisions can assure the future of our sick and ruined country. Bled white. As long as the regime in Port-au-Prince will not condescend to admit its bankruptcy and is satisfied with contemplating its navel, the tragedy can only get worse. To the detriment of all of us. Throwing out ballast does not imply weakness, but on the contrary the firm determination to find a way out of the impasse. The total liberalization of institutions, the reformulation of a more rational economic strategy--which is not based on exploitation, pillage, and corruption--remain the basic conditions for breaking out of the ghetto in which we suffer day after day.

This week once again, in the justifiable commentary of Radio Metropole on the illegal sale of TNH [expansion unknown] programs, something was omitted: the subtle hold of the hand on the key sectors of the economy. These are tendencies that one cannot glimpse without crying out, when already 80 percent of the GNP is concentrated in the hands of a small minority. We would not have had these crises, we would not have known shame in Florida and Cayo Lobos if the distribution of the national wealth were more or less equitable. If the people participate at all in the economic politics, it is as victims. And quite simply they don't participate at all in politics.

Cayo Lobos has furnished proof of an insolvency that the leaders in Port-au-Prince can scarcely conceal. It takes courage to admit one's mistakes and to call all citizens conscious of their rights and duties to the reorganization of a humiliated nation that is discredited everywhere.

Living Conditions Worsening

Port-au-Prince LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR in French 22-28 Nov 80 p 9

[Editorial by Pierre Clitandre: "The Sunday of Shame"]

[Text] On Sunday, 16 November, at high noon, 2 days from the commemoration of the victory of the Haitian Liberation Army at Vertieres, the national community experienced one of the greatest humiliations in its history.

In fact, on Tuesday, 18 November, on the lawn of the National Palace, the clanking of swords, the gleam of medals, the martial formation of the regiments, the impeccable uniforms of the companies, and the unfurling of the flags should have brought to mind the heroic combat of 1803 in which, by their bravery and determination, men inspired by a dream of a morally proud and economically strong nation distinguished themselves. But 48 hours before the celebration of the 177th anniversary of the struggle which was our pride, a Bahamian war vessel was in the Port-au-Prince harbor accompanying the "Lady Moore" which was transporting 206 dirty and emaciated Haitian boat people.

It was not the Leaders Affair that stained our honor. But the Cayo Lobos Affair tore tears of indignation and repressed anger from the thousands of compatriots who gathered at the port to welcome their unfortunate brethren.

Until 16 November they had never realized into what a state of degradation the name "Haitian" had fallen. Though living daily in a situation of absolute misery in the shanty towns and other ghettos of the capital, they still held on to that bit of moral courage without which they would instinctively succumb to the most horrible collective suicide of the 20th century. It is this courage which enabled them to take to the sea against the ever-present possibility of self-destruction. The Haitian people must survive. Against wind, sea, and shark. But on this Sunday patriots of all categories had a sad picture before them: the Bahamas, which only got its independence in 1973, proceeded quite calmly to intimidate us with a warship to make us take back our refugees who were perishing in the Foxhill prisons and who were dying of hunger and thirst on the islet of Cayo Lobos. It is a cruel truth that must not be concealed, in these troubled and uncertain days. We must shout it to the four corners of the country, especially as the Bahamian authorities say that between now and January they will kick out (perhaps this time accompanied by an armed fleet!...) tens of thousands of Haitians living illegally on their territory for years.

The tragedy of the Haitian boat people did not start on 16 November 1980. At the beginning of last year 200 refugees were stopped on an uninhabited Florida island. The same week that public opinion around the world was alarmed by the drama of Cayo Lobos, hundreds of compatriots landed in Miami. Recently the Carter administration, which will pack its bags in January, swept away by the Reagan hurricane, decided to send contingents of Haitians to Puerto Rico, to a former Pentagon military base. Evil tongues say that their refugees have "sent an ouanga-madichon" to the outgoing president.

the tragedy of the Haitian people, the extermination of the illegals--such a defeated army on the runway of Juan Pablo Duarte airport, the refugees who kill themselves in order not to come back to Haiti, the annual hell of the Sugar-People: all this is part of a wretchedness which did not begin manifesting itself in November 1980. But the shame of Sunday the 16th shows again with shattering force that the Haitian people, far from seeing their living conditions improve, are sinking ever deeper into the foulest of vices known to man. It takes courage to say this out loud. We are no longer even people--we are only cattle.

When, 10 days ago, in New York, I learned from the columns of the New York TIMES the news of the castaways of Cayo Lobos and saw that photograph taken from a helicopter of desperate Haitians raising their arms to the skies, that gesture of collective crucifixion, I had to contain my emotions, in the cold and impersonal streets of Manhattan. On television, in the newspaper, there was talk of the affair. This time the international press is interested in our host people. Journalists from the American television networks were there, that Sunday, to cover the event. After the exodus of the Southeast Asian refugees which was played up by the Western press, after the wild flight of the Cubans to Miami and the considerable travel expenses for the heads of the big-circulation organs, the Haitian boat people excite international interest because of that very brutality one had thought relegated to the past. There was a debate on American television on 13 November between the ambassador of Haiti in Washington, Mr Sarge Elie Charles, and Father Jean Juste, who has for several years devoted himself to the Haitian refugees in Miami. The question of aid to Haiti was posed. Which leads to another aspect of the problem and to other questions. These latter concern our administrative and political structures. It is these which must in fact be questioned, as for years we have received more assistance than any other country. But despite that people are leaving Haiti by the thousands. Some radicals are militating for an end to aid which, in their opinion, serves only to enrich a few who are close to the regime. Others are for a reconsideration of economic cooperation by affirming that the regime in Port-au-Prince should give concrete assurances in the political and social domains.

Under the latter administration, some countries have suffered cutbacks in American aid because of failure on the part of their governments to respect the principles of human rights. Upon the news of Reagan's victory in the elections, these governments applauded the return of "good relations between the U. S. and its allies." However, on Tuesday, 14 November, Carter, at the opening of the 10th regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS (Organization of American States), pointed out that the principles of human rights are not his own creation. Governments of the continent should keep that in mind. Aim was taken at the totalitarian regimes of the hemisphere.

The Haitian tragedy, in light of the Cayo Lobos affair, takes on the color of a national bereavement. The failure of the attempted mediation of the High Commission on Refugees is indicative of the determination of the Bahamian authorities to teach a lesson to the Haitian leaders. The lesson is all the more humiliating and shameful as it comes from a string of islands which have yet to bring forth a Toussaint Louverture, an Admiral Killick, or a Charlemagne Peralte.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH GUNS FOR PATROL BOATS--Bofors has received an order from the Mexican Navy for 40mm naval guns. They are to be used on coastal patrol boats now being prepared for guarding the off-shore oil areas and other purposes. According to Bofors, the buyer does not wish the number of guns or contract amount revealed. This is the first time the Mexican defense forces have ordered weapons from Bofors, and the order is considered significant for relations with Mexico. The guns are the naval version of the 40mm guns which Bofors began with in the 1940's. Bofors has now reached the third generation of this model. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Jan 81 p 3]

CSO: 3109

INNICA MINISTER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT ON ATLANTIC COAST

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Dec 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] A series of changes never imagined during the despotic regime of the Somozas is taking place on the Atlantic coast, but there is still a lot to be done, according to Cmdr William Ramirez, minister of INNICA [Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast] in a statement made to EL NUEVO DIARIO.

The revolutionary leader briefly outlined the current situation in that region. He praised the achievements, but at the same time pointed out the errors that had been committed in accelerating the recovery process in one of the most forgotten areas of the country.

Commander Ramirez said that in several Miskito settlements construction is moving forward at a feverish pace on bridges, footpaths, roads, schools and health centers.

He stressed that the mistaken idea promoted by the Somozists in the Pacific, that "the residents of the coast are lazy," is totally absurd. The majority of the work being done for the community is being performed laboriously by the Miskitos.

"That same lie about Blacks being lazy was foisted off on the Indians by the colonial Spaniards. It was not that they were lazy; they refused to be exploited unfairly. They were tired of working and working for others, while they were left with nothing; everything went to the boss."

Incredible Workers

"Now," he emphasized, "they see that their sweat is for the community, so that it will have schools, health centers, bridges and other public works. It is incredible how they volunteer to put in these exhausting days."

He explained that according to the plan, the revolutionary government provides the communities with only the tools needed for the work. "That is, we give them a power saw; they cut the wood and build the centers that will serve their community. To understand this better, it would be a good idea to go see it for yourself."

People, Army, Unity

He admitted that the revolution has barely begun on the Atlantic coast, and explained that there in those communities, the idea of "People, Army, Unity" is being partially applied.

Among the serious problems that the coastal residents continue to face is that of air transportation.

Beer or Food?

"I have talked with Comrade Minister Paul Atha about the need for our limited service capacity to be used basically for food, not to load planes with beer or other liquor."

He stressed that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has an official policy to give priority to the transportation of food on commercial planes.

However, he acknowledged that there are objective limitations to air transportation, and that to fly to the Atlantic coast in that manner one must make reservations 3 weeks in advance.

"Lanica did something positive at Christmas time: a plane was sent to bring all the comrades working on the Atlantic coast to spend the holiday with their families on the Pacific coast."

Several Institutions Did Not Pay at Christmas

"However, we must also point out that very few institutions paid their employees in December in Zelaya Norte--Waspan and Puerto Cabezas. These people have been separated from their families in order to devote themselves fully to revolutionary work."

He explained that last minute funds had to be obtained from the FSLN Department Office Committee to help alleviate the situation of these unpaid comrades.

He emphasized that these are details that must be corrected, because the work done by these comrades in Zelaya Sur is magnificent.

Some Achievements

Among the achievements that have been made, Commander Ramirez indicated, is the construction of schools where they never existed before.

"The Literacy Campaign is an undeniable step forward among the Miskitos, whose identity Somoza always tried to destroy."

Water for Puerto Cabezas

He indicated that in Puerto Cabezas 8 million cordobas have been invested--the pipes have already been moved there and the ditches are being dug--to install a potable water system.

In this port people must drink some of the most polluted water in the country. "To give you an idea, in each liter of water there are 20 million bacteria. The only reason there have been no deaths is that the human body makes its own antibodies. We are going to eradicate that once and for all."

Waspan

He predicted the initiation of similar projects in Waspan, and revealed also that efforts are being made to bring electricity to many communities.

Barges

With regard to the urgent problem of transportation, the commander indicated that two 500-ton barges had been requested in order to connect Bluefields with Puerto Cabezas. The two barges will cost about \$1.1 million.

Another request has been submitted to the revolutionary government for two C-46 aircraft, at a cost of \$146,000 each, to help solve the air transportation problem.

He concluded by saying that these efforts have been made in conjunction with Transportation Minister Paul Atha since September of this year.

8926

CSO: 3010

FSLN CALL TO PROFESSIONALS ANALYZED, EXPLAINED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Dec 80 p 2

[Commentary by Dr Silviano Matamoros Lacayo]

[Text] In view of the need to hear opinions about the Professionals Law, this seems to me a propitious time to address Nicaraguan professionals and those who are soliciting opinions about this matter, to add to what has been said about an issue as vital as the drafting of a law to regulate these people's activities.

I have been particularly struck by the fact that the professionals who reacted so spontaneously to the first draft of the Professionals Law, of unknown authorship, did not express their opinions about the bill presented by the FSLN. Perhaps the bill has not been publicized enough, and many professionals have not even learned its contents. What is important is that our professionals now realize that in that bill our destiny as professionals is at stake. There are many errors and flaws in this bill which will affect professionals. They can be avoided if everyone publicly expresses his thoughts about the law.

We professionals should not remain silent out of unjustified fear or indifference, given the reality of a law which in the future will determine our professional conduct; we must make clear all our views about something that affects us so much, especially because the FSLN has extended ample invitations to do so. In plain words, this means that it is willing to listen to our concerns and take them into consideration.

This time I will point out some of the more visible problems which I see in the FSLN bill. I am certain that these opinions will be accepted in a positive manner and that the national interest will prevail over any other.

Law's Objective: Seek Balance Between Individual and Collectivity

1) The FSLN bill speaks of the "objective of the law" in Chapter I, Article 2. It says: "The normative bodies mentioned in the above article shall serve the purpose of A) guaranteeing that the practice of a profession serves the social function inherent in it. B) etc. . ." Concerning this paragraph, I would like to make the following comment: The objective of the social function of professions cannot and should not be promoted based only on the absolute negation of the individual. It would be equally unjust to deny individual rights as to deny collective

rights. I believe that instead, we should look for a happy medium between the individual and the collectivity in the law's objective. There should be due recognition of both, because just as the collectivity receives the service rendered by a professional, it should not be forgotten that the person who practices a profession is a man, an individual, a citizen with his own rights and with collective duties.

In accordance with a humanist philosophy that advocates just legislation, it is impossible to promulgate a law that tries to do justice to all sectors of society by sacrificing individual rights. If that were to happen, there would be a betrayal of the citizen professional, who has been brutally shunted aside and codified so that he will perform a social function in an obligatory fashion. His individual rights would be sacrificed in favor of the exclusive benefit of society. That would contradict the true spirit of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans, as expressed in Title II, Article 3, which states: "All persons are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection, etc." In this case the law is not giving the professional equal treatment with the social group that receives his services.

For this reason, when the FSLN professionals bill says in Article 2, Paragraph A: "guaranteeing that the practice of a profession serves the social function inherent in it," I feel that is incomplete. There is also an inherent individual function which is of primary importance. It should be guaranteed unhesitatingly, without subterfuge or negative limitations, within the spirit and letter of the law.

State Cannot Be Judge and Party

2) I believe that the regulation of professional conduct should not be vested exclusively in the state, as set forth in the FSLN bill, because the state is not a neutral party in this case. In a real sense, the state is the "boss" of many professionals in diverse activities. When professional conduct or discipline is legislated or regulated, unjust action could be taken against professionals because in such cases the state is both judge and a party to the action in a conflict that involves both parties. Thus, the professional would be at an absolute disadvantage. I feel that any conflict in an agency which by law must investigate and resolve sensitive issues among professionals, should be dealt with by an independent agency which has nothing to do with the state. CONAPRO drafted the National Professional Council (CNP) bill with that purpose in mind. Under that law, problems are solved by majority rule, in a purely professional spirit. The state has granted the agency the authority to take action in such cases.

Within the CNP, votes must be represented by: A) a delegate of the Ministry of Justice, B) a delegate of the Ministry of Planning, C) a delegate of the National Higher Education Council, and a delegate from each of the professional guilds officially recognized by the CNP. In this manner a multiprofessional agency has been created to establish and implement professional policy, maintaining a reasonable interdependence with [as published] the politicized influence of the state.

Preference to Nicaraguans Eliminated

3) I am sorry to see the elimination of the part of the CONAPRO bill which openly granted Nicaraguans the right to practice a profession by virtue of their

Nicaraguan citizenship; in Article 3, Paragraph 2, the CONAPRO bill said: "The practice of professions is reserved exclusively to Nicaraguans, and to foreigners with whose countries of origin there exists a reciprocity agreement, or who are married to Nicaraguans, or have graduated from Nicaraguan institutions and have completed their social service."

It seems that the FSLN planner was afraid to consecrate and give due recognition to the exclusive right of Nicaraguans to practice a profession. Is there any Nicaraguan professional who does not want that right to be clearly set forth in the law?

It would be a good idea for the FSLN, which supposedly has a nationalist spirit, to dispel once and for all this doubt, so prevalent today particularly among those Nicaraguan professionals who have been kept out of work by foreigners whose "internationalist" status gives them free rein. Nothing could be more just, particularly in a revolution, than backing up a profound nationalist sentiment with revolutionary legislation. Why are they afraid, then? Can't we reserve Nicaragua for the Nicaraguans?

Why a Parastate "Con-federation"?

4) I do not see the need to include in this law a new agency which seems to be artificial. I am referring to the "Con-federation," which in the FSLN bill is a parastate entity that becomes part of the agencies which make professional policy. Everything about it, including its name, is deformed and grotesque. In some cases it is discordant and disjointed.

Once a guild is recognized by the National Professional Council, the associations or professional groups or their representatives have no reason to break away from their guilds and limit themselves or become dependent on the state by joining the "Con-federation" and thus becoming part of a parastate organization; the mere fact that each guild has its representative at the CNP means that all the delegates of all the professional guilds can exercise their rights within the CNP. This is the only way for professionals to feel that they belong to an organization that was really made for them and is led by them, ensuring justice for professionals.

State, Not Professional Associations, as Great Arbiter

5) Finally, as a general observation on the revision of the FSLN bill, I would like to point out that after reading and rereading the text, I find in its spirit a marked tendency to subordinate professionals disproportionately and overtly to the goals of the state, without recognizing the just and reasonable position of those professionals. Rather, the state is placed in the position of being the great partisan arbiter.

One can also see in this bill that those who drafted it wanted it to cover mid-level activities, which in any case should be governed by the recognized professional associations or groups. Those entities should set forth the limitations that should be placed on mid-level activities.

Conclusion and Appeal

6) In conclusion, I would like to say that it is unfortunate that political motives (CONAPRO's withdrawal from the Council of State) prevailed over the good intentions that the committees which studied the bill (FSLN-CONAPRO) had when they held various sessions and were able to reach broad agreement on many aspects of the draft. It is also lamentable that now a tendentious professionals bill is being submitted, one which is anathema to the feelings and objectives of professionals. It is simply the CONAPRO bill cloaked in a red and black robe instead of the blue and white one of the original CONAPRO legislation.

I hope our professionals know objectively which they should support: a political law, or a just, nationalist professionals law.

Of course, I have come to the conclusion, which I state publicly, that the bill presented by the FSLN is simply a distortion of the CONAPRO bill. There is still time to prevent a serious mistake.

8926

CSO: 3010

MESSAGE TO TEACHERS, STUDENTS

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Dec 80 p 2

[Speech by Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim; date and place not given]

[Text] If we look at the different tasks undertaken by the Ministry of Education during 1980, we see in all of them the militant, revolutionary presence of teachers and students.

There have been so many tasks, and sometimes so few economic resources, that if it weren't for the *esprit de corps* of each educator and each youth, we never would have been able to achieve what we did.

The teachers and students, during this "Literacy Year," have practically been the vanguard of the vanguard. They were present during the Great National Literacy Crusade, going to the most inhospitable regions of the country. Thanks to them, our Revolution won the battle against ignorance. The flags of the EPA [People's Literacy Army] and the red and black banners of the ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Educators] flew on the highest mountain peaks of Nicaragua. Five months later, all over the country the flags of the Illiteracy Conquering Territories were raised.

Teachers and students also participated in the beautiful "Work-Study" program, which in 20 days gave a new face to the nation: thousands of recently painted schools and repaired desks, dozens of new parks, many cleaned up ghettos, environmental clean-up campaigns, the harvesting of crops and the manufacture of thousands of toys for the poor children of the ghettos, etc. . . . Another great triumph of our Revolution, of our people.

I have mentioned the extraordinary literacy campaign, the most extensive cultural undertaking in this part of Latin America, without wishing to slight the other traditional tasks of the classroom. This work is carried out every day by all teachers, in a daily effort to build the future, a daily creation of the New Man.

The teacher of the past has updated his teaching tools. He has changed his curriculum and methods so that he can now become the new promotor of a new culture.

It is to these teachers, and the students, that I extend my Christmas and New Years greetings, now that peace prevails in all homes and joy is no longer the privilege of a few. It is with a true Christian spirit that we gather in our homes to attest to our renewed faith in work and struggle for the coming year, in this atmosphere of freedom.

But it would not be fair to ignore the work of parents, who gave their children moral support in the Great Crusade, who encouraged them, who visited the communities where their children were fulfilling their human and revolutionary responsibilities and beginning a new relationship with their peasant comrades. They also made a valuable contribution to the success of the Crusade.

By the same token, we must acknowledge the participation of all the mass organizations and other entities which made possible the tremendous triumph over ignorance in Nicaragua.

However, we must recall that this valuable fruit has been harvested with many sacrifices, and that first it was necessary to overthrow the dictatorship in a bloody war. Many heroes and martyrs emerged from our schools: children who died after having barely learned their primers; mothers who sacrificed their lives while waiting for missing children; brave teachers who traded their pointers for rifles and died in combat.

This is the price of freedom, and we must defend that freedom with all our actions. Our guiding principle is that only by working for these conquests will we be able to make other, better ones tomorrow.

We have grown in body and spirit, in actions and hopes. The Education budget has tripled thanks to the revolutionary government, which has faith in the benefits of a new education.

But we are the first to admit that despite the great progress we have made, not without sacrifice, we still have vitally important work to do if we want to continue our sociocultural process. The demand is greater than the available resources. We need school buildings, laboratories, libraries; we need housing for teachers. However, our goals will be attained as long as we have the courage that made us great and put us in the vanguard of the Sandinist Peoples Revolution.

As soon as 1981 begins, we must begin listening to the people of Nicaragua to determine what kind of education we want for our children, through the National Consultation on the Goals and Objectives of Education. Another revolt has begun in the heart of certain blind groups, who are unaware of the need to renew our plans and programs at all levels as a function of our own development.

Let us recall that reform has always begun at someone's desk in the past; now we want to begin it in each district, neighborhood or factory, with genuine popular participation. We must think of our workers and peasants, laymen and churchmen, who want a more humane, a more brotherly, a more Nicaraguan education, like the one that Sandino and Carlos Fonseca dreamed of.

For that reason, the triumph of this new effort will come inevitably, and like others, this success will yield benefits for our homeland, which will continue to be nationalist and revolutionary.

Let this be an occasion to salute all Nicaraguan educators, their organization ANDEN, all students, all the youths of the nation, and their vanguard organization, "19 July Sandinist Youth."

Let this Christmas and New Year's holidays be a time for reflection about the great commitment we have made to the Sandinist Popular Revolution, and the challenge to give Nicaragua a new education.

UNCAFENIC PRESIDENT ON PROBLEMS, FUTURE OF COFFEE INDUSTRY

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Interview with UNCAFENIC President Frank Bendana; date and place not given]

[Text] "We have a magnificent coffee harvest, but we coffeegrowers will be operating in the red," began Dr Frank Bendana, president of UNCAFENIC [Union of Nicaraguan Coffeegrowers] in an interview which he granted to LA PRENSA.

[Question] What are the reasons for the losses you predict?

[Answer] There are three determining factors in coffee production in addition to the international prices, which are quite depressed this season.

The three factors are: sufficient and adequate financing, the availability of food for workers, and road repairs.

Only if these variables are covered can we avoid, or at least mitigate, the losses that are sure to result from low international coffee prices. And only by avoiding deficits can coffeegrowers maintain the will to keep working and improving their plantations.

[Question] How important is coffee to the national economy as a source of foreign reserves?

[Answer] Coffee provides the cleanest foreign reserves of our economy. If we compare it to cotton, the other most important export product, we see that of every dollar coming from the white fiber, 90 or 95 cents must be spent abroad on inputs. On the other hand, of every dollar brought in by coffee, only 30 cents is spent abroad on the purchase of inputs; 70 cents remains in the country.

There are also other aspects that make the coffee industry an important source of employment. Each year the coffee sector, in its various activities, employs between 250,000 and 300,000 people, or between 10 and 15 percent of the total population of the nation and nearly 40 percent of the work force.

A third aspect can be called socioeconomic. Let me explain. If the coffee industry is not supported and begins to decline, there will be an emigration from the

countryside to the city that will swell the poverty belts that already surround our cities. All that will result in a heavier burden on the state to provide jobs, health care, housing, education, transportation, etc. for these people.

[Question] But let us go back a little in the interview. Could you elaborate a little on what you have called the determining factors in coffee production?

[Answer] With pleasure. Those factors, as I have already said, are: adequate financing, which should be based on the cost study growers presented to the government 5 months ago; an equitable distribution of foodstuffs, in accordance with the number of workers in each production center (4 months ago the coffee producers gave the government a study on this matter, in which precise consumption figures are presented for each sector in each department of the country for each 2-week period; at present it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to get sugar, beans and corn); and thirdly, the need for a greater availability of equipment to repair trunk and local roads (an example should suffice to illustrate the importance of transportation: in the northern part of the country, it costs 160 cordobas to transport a quintal of gold coffee from the field where it is grown to the plantation headquarters).

[Question] What other problems face coffee producers, other than these three fundamental factors you described?

[Answer] We need tax reforms. This year, with depressed coffee prices on the international markets, the tax burden is ruinous for producers.

In Nicaragua direct and indirect taxes have been raised, and we coffee growers depend on international coffee prices; as low as they are now, we can barely meet our costs.

The Managua Arbitration Plan also affects coffee producers, because producers make their purchases here in Managua. Local taxes affect coffee more than cotton, because everything must be purchased in the capital.

We must also eliminate the annoying, bureaucratic red tape that surrounds financing. This is a very important aspect, which I will explain further.

A perennial revolving credit should be established. Thus, when the coffee grower pays off his bank loans, his credit is automatically renewed. This would speed up the process, making it less burdensome for growers.

At present, when someone applies for financing he must spend money to hire an attorney, obtain financial solvency statements, get a letter of solvency from the Attorney General's Office, purchase revenue stamps, pay the bank commission, and finally make interest payments at the going rate, which is often as much as 14 percent.

The real percentage one must pay for financing is 16.5 percent of the loan.

[Question] In view of everything you have said, how do you see the immediate future of the Nicaraguan coffee industry?

[Answer] The coffee industry--speaking in general terms--will suffer losses. We figure that the production costs of a quintal of coffee, once it has reached the port, are 1,200 cordobas. The price we are getting is the support price, which is only 1,000 cordobas. We are already dipping into the so-called Coffee Stabilization Fund.

Another problem we have is indebtedness. We will suggest to the government that it pass a law on unpaid balances for coffee growers, giving them 5 years to pay their debts to the bank in equal payments, with a 6 percent annual interest rate.

[Question] How do taxes rank among the factors that lead to higher coffee production costs?

[Answer] International coffee prices and taxes are combined so that the more valuable coffee becomes, the higher the tax is. With regard to labor, that amounts to between 14 and 17 percent; another 10 percent corresponds to food for workers; 15 percent is spent on transportation. This is a factor that has more and more influence on production costs: gasoline and diesel, tires, lubricants, repairs, and especially spare parts, which are more and more expensive and scarce.

[Question] Could you prove this situation to the government with figures and evidence based on studies or other methods, to convince it of the urgent need to pay more attention to the national coffee industry?

[Answer] Sure we can prove it! If the government doubts the validity of these figures, we could air the matter in a public debate, "face to face." We propose that four government experts and three private sector experts meet in public, on television, to make an objective and pragmatic analysis of the future of coffee in Nicaragua.

Our predictions are that next year coffee production will decline--for all the reasons I have stated here, briefly but clearly--by 20 percent, and in 2 more years there will be a 30 percent drop in production.

891e

CSO: 3015

RADIO CORPORACION OWNER COUNTERS FSLN CHARGES

Station Helps Revolution

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Radio Corporacion Manager Fabio Gadea Mantilla; date and place not given; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text: In view of the problem revolving around "Noticiere Sucesos" (News Events Broadcast) of Radio Corporacion, LA PRENSA decided to go directly to the manager of the radio station, Fabio Gadea Mantilla, for information. (date "not") is granted us the following interview:

[Question] What is the problem concerning "Noticiere Sucesos"?

[Answer] The problem is simple. Radio Corporacion as a private business has the right to make changes in its program in order to keep its place positioned with the national radio audience. We believe that "Noticiere Sucesos" has a lot of informational gaps. It must diversify its sources of information.

[Question] What are those informational gaps, in your opinion?

[Answer] It voluntarily or involuntarily ignores a series of important news items. Thus, contrary to what its producers have stated, the problem is not that Radio Corporacion is "encroaching on the freedom of expression" quite the contrary. They are the ones who are engaged in what they themselves call informational embargoes, which misinform the public.

Radio Corporacion wants to inform the public about everything it can do with news coverage. It "but the public" will have all the information it needs, and just some of it.

[Question] What do you tell us about the contract between Radio Corporacion and "Sucesos"?

[Answer] It is a pact between friends, something with moral, not legal, value. For us moral issues have always mattered more than legal ones. We don't want to offend anyone, but the contract has not been complied with, and through no fault of our own. For example, the agreement stipulates that both parties shall participate in the hiring of personnel. To date, "Sucesos" has never consulted us in

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1. I should like to see the same show Radio City's 1940s War and Peace show on
2. Radio City's 1940s show, "The Great American Circus" and the "The Great American Circus"
Radio City's 1940s show, "The Great American Circus" and the "The Great American Circus"
and after the show, the show is generally accepted as a program book. We do not
believe in a program book, but we believe in a program book.

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Abstract: The authors have developed a new method for the determination of the concentration of the active component in a mixture of two or more components. The method is based on the use of a single standard solution of the active component in a mixture of the components. The method is simple and accurate and can be used for the determination of the concentration of the active component in a mixture of two or more components. The method is based on the use of a single standard solution of the active component in a mixture of the components. The method is simple and accurate and can be used for the determination of the concentration of the active component in a mixture of two or more components.

Radio Tokyo said it was trying to take over "Nuclear News" as it finally terminating a partnership agreement, which is a normal thing to do. Moreover, if "Nuclear News" had "too pretentious" to Radio corporation, why is it afraid when it has the opportunity to tell a good story and lend it some wings?

Question: In writing to the president of the IRS, you are criticizing the freedom of expression. Was I correct in that fact or not?

Answer: Our people wear our radios, and they are not going to be fooled!

Basic Dependency: a. *know* = select what if *ask* found truth and not in domain

There is also the fact that the people at World Community are very young. They have political naivete and are predominantly African-American. The American Indian peoples organizations all have an easier opportunity to express themselves and small, medium or large business representatives also can express an opinion.

Radio Corporation should not just impose its policy of silence on all those who ought to think and express an opinion. We want Communist propaganda suppressed, but not any other member of the press or be in the field, but we also want Movement Boards, United American Movement or Alliance Board to appear in the news, but the JASS Press Agency has its paper, but also let DFA or UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) express themselves. The Socialist Workers Federation (SWF) or the Agricultural Workers Association (AWA) can have their say, but let the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (FEN), the UNB (Confederation for Unity of Nicaraguans) and the CAIS (Center for the Study and Action) also speak. Is that compromising on the freedom of expression? I don't think so.

[Question] What do you intend to do about the demand presented by the union?

[Answer] We do not recognize it. But we have faith in the justice of our position. This is not a labor problem, because we are not firing any employees. This is not a problem for the Media Office, because we have not violated any article of that law.

This is simply the termination of a partnership agreement between two parties. They should split up in a normal fashion. No one can force someone to participate in something if he doesn't want to.

[Question] The government press has attacked you bitterly. Why?

[Answer] They should answer that question, not I. I do not answer insults.

[Question] How did "Noticiario Sucesos" function before the revolution?

[Answer] Always in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. We were in contact. We were never interested in "selling" time; we were interested in good programming. That is and will continue to be our policy.

[Question] Was there any problem with "Sucesos" during the "Semana roja"?

[Answer] In general, no. It was a combative and dynamic news program. Sometimes we had a problem when, during some of the strikes by the private sector against Somoza, most of the country was paralyzed, and "Sucesos" got into news stories saying that "everything was normal" in the country. We also had problems with announcers and technicians who complained about the rude treatment given to them.

[Question] What program will replace "Sucesos"?

[Answer] We don't know. We must discuss our programming, analyze it, and put it on the air. We are an organized and serious radio station.

[Question] In politics, what is the station's new policy?

[Answer] I express my political ideas on a personal level. The station is apolitical and pluralist. In that regard Radio Corporación will always keep its ear to the ground, no matter who is in charge.

Radio Corporación will never be a government station, because its mission is to help those in government by pointing out their errors and encouraging the proper course of action. Any party, even the Nicaraguan Liberation Movement (MLA), could be in power, but Radio Corporación would never blindly defend any government. I think that is the best way to help people run the government.

[Question] Do you think Radio Corporación is helping the revolution?

[Answer] Definitely. More than any other medium, with the exception of the PRENSA. To help the revolution is not to say nothing but go on thinking about it. To

helps the corporation to expand its corporate and social responsibilities and to encourage shareholders and the community. A favorable corporate reputation helps the corporation to secure the resources that it needs to grow and prosper as a global business. But it is not only good for the corporation that financial institutions, investors, and shareholders (Hart, 1995; Orlitzky, Schmidt, & Rynes, 2003) consider the well-being of the community as part of the corporation's responsibilities.

[illegible]
$$\text{Maximum } \Delta \bar{K} = \text{Final } \bar{K} - (\text{initial } \bar{K} + \text{change in } \bar{K})$$

1. $\text{dom}(f) = \{x \in X \mid f(x) \in Y\}$

(Foot) The journal is available online, but the American Medical Association has referred comments. The relevant thing would be not to respond at all. However, some of the assertions are so gross that clarification is necessary. Indeed, some believe that reflecting on our country. That is why sometimes it is necessary to shed light on events that have been so confused.

A long-term study (over 10 years) by The "Churches" and the "Secular" has been done, and has definitely manipulated by various "Sec" groups to make certain groups (e.g. "Sec" and "Church") high in the amount of abuse, while the rest believe in their good deeds in society, and respect different "Sec" and "Church" members.

I have been accused of attacking a freedom of expression that I do not intend to granting. Another can be more fully. At Radio Corporation of Canada, we are looking at the radio and the whole world. The idea of expression is really a broad concept. It is important to every man, woman, child, young man, young woman, without, however, labor organizations, political groups, popular and cultural organizations, etc. Business organizations, trade unions, market vendors, whether or not they belong to any particular interest committee (PFI) or any other organization that may or may not have their freedom of expression. We want everyone to be able to express himself without interfering with his political beliefs, regardless of whether we found or support what he stands for. Is this limiting the freedom of expression? No. At Radio Corporation of Canada, we have to be judged a product of a particular culture as we are not. We do not want to limit language to be used against any group, nor do we think any measure should be made for barred. Is this oversteering on the freedom of expression? The only real issue is principal deviation. I wonder, what right does the OPC have to accuse me of something it is guilty of itself? I am not a spokesman of any economic, political or labor group, but Radio Corporation, being a communication medium, does have an obligation to communicate the

produced by all groups that are part of our national life. We do not exclude the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), nor do we exclude the Conservative Party or the MDN or the Independent Liberal Party (PLI). We do not exclude workers, nor do we exclude those workers' employers. We do not exclude anyone, because our morals do not permit us to do so.

It is a matter of principles. On the other hand, the UPN takes sides in an issue that is none of its business, but refuses to defend the journalists whom it should be protecting. The UPN should have defended reporter Guillermo Tremiño on the grounds of union principles and basic solidarity, and should now be defending reporter Freddy Rostran and his fellow journalists and announcers who were fired recently by Radio Sandino. However, it has maintained a sepulchral silence.

To use its own words, let us be honest with ourselves. There are plenty of reasons to consider the UPN a political organization associated with the FSLN political party. That is why it wants to make a political issue out of a simple problem of two businessmen, Gadea and Quezada, who have a contract which one of the parties has decided to rescind.

Concerning the excellent journalists and announcers who until today worked on "Sucesos," they can easily find a way to work for Radio Corporación, because their brilliant defenders have not thought to place them with the more than 20 radio stations that the government and the FSLN have taken under their wing.

The saddest thing for me is the rift they have tried to cause in the Radio Corporación family. I am confident that all the station employees who are aware of our sensitivity and our long history of struggle, will unite to defend their jobs. No one's whims or obstinacy should be allowed to tear apart what has always been united.

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ESTEBAN REY EVALUATES VENEZUELAN POLICY TOWARD EL SALVADOR

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Jan 81 p 12

[Commentary by Luis Esteban Rey]

[Text] The policy of Luis Herrera Campins' administration regarding El Salvador involves a serious risk, with possible national and international implications. To a great extent this policy derives from the strategy developed by the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas (ODCA). It is geared toward a Venezuelan contribution to the search for a democratic solution to the crisis afflicting that Central American nation, after long decades of oligarchic-military dictatorships.

In principle, the idea is plausible. It is a question of helping a group of Christian Democratic military officers and politicians to establish in their country a democratic and pluralistic system capable of making important social reforms. Meanwhile, however, leftist guerrilla groups linked in one way or another to Marxism, are calling for armed, violent action in opposition to this democratic undertaking. They want to install in El Salvador a revolutionary regime modeled after the Cuban one, with Sandinist elements. ODCA and Social Christian (COPEI) spokesmen claim, moreover, that such a regime would be one more tentacle of Soviet expansionism in the Caribbean.

But the situation in El Salvador is not as simple as it appears at first glance. Nor is it so easy to clearly delineate the various opponents in the struggle. In the armed forces, which are beyond the control of President Napoleon Duarte (they are in the hands of the vice president, Col Gutierrez), there are very active sectors allied with the oligarchic ultraright. In addition to distorting or limiting reform (particularly agrarian reform), they murder their enemies with impunity. To date, only one person has been charged. Furthermore, these ultrarightist groups were implicated in the attempted overthrow of the Government Junta in May 1980, but all were released even though proof of the planned coup was found on their persons.

Democratic Groups in Struggle

The opposition camp consists of more than just guerrilla organizations. There is also democratic participation, in the form of the National Revolutionary Movement (Social Democratic) whose president is Guillermo Ungo. There are dissident Christian Democratic groups as well as groups of university students and professors, and even prominent businessmen such as Enrique Alvarez, who was president of

the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) until his assassination along with other members of the organization by a paramilitary gang. At present Guillermo Ungo presides over the FDR. Also noteworthy is the participation of the Salvadoran Catholic Church. Its top official, Archbishop Romero, was gunned down by ultrarightists, as were other priests and nuns. The cardinal sin committed by the Church was that it encouraged and supported social reform, and condemned the indiscriminate violence that fed on the complicity of military and police factions.

The scene in El Salvador is not at all clear; on the contrary, it is hazy and confused. Even the statements we have heard from U.S. officials who are in touch with the situation in El Salvador, are full of doubt and vacillation. The Americans do not appear to be confident that the provisional government is a solution. The very fact that the United States suspended economic and military aid (the former has now been renewed) after the murders of four American nuns last December, reveals its conviction that the continued actions of rightist terrorists are impeding the plans of the United States and therefore also preventing cooperation by the Venezuelan Government.

If we believe the American spokesmen we have interviewed (in the company of Democratic Action leaders), the United States desires a peaceful and negotiated solution, but it is not very certain such a solution can be achieved. There is doubt whether the conditions would be accepted by the opposition groups. We understand that the Venezuelan Government is not discounting a solution of this type, but it is not very optimistic either.

As the crisis has deepened, the polarization has been aggravated. By last August, the FDR (which also includes labor unions and guilds) was already claiming that a dialog with the Salvadoran Government was impossible. This position was confirmed by Guillermo Ungo, after the assassination of the president of the FDR, in statements he made for NEWSWEEK magazine (15 December 1980). He even announced a two-fold prosecution of the battle: civil resistance, strikes and demonstrations, and an armed struggle by the "popular forces against the oligarchy." On 3 January an FDR spokesman revealed that the organization was calling a general strike to support the large-scale guerrilla offensive that is about to get underway. Christian Democratic spokesmen assert that this is a desperate offensive, provoked by the severe blows dealt to the insurrection; it is not really a show of force.

Mexico's Attitude

There is no doubt, however, that Venezuela does not want to get too involved in a situation that could result in a debacle for the Salvadoran Government, or even a full-scale intervention by Washington that could go as far as direct military action. Just imagining such possibilities is enough to make the COPEI administration substantially revise its commitments to El Salvador. Its policy toward El Salvador has received only limited support from Venezuelans, and has caused certain tensions with Mexico, as we noted in this column on 6 January.

The Mexican Government has been quite cold to the Salvadoran Government. We already know what Mexico's foreign policy is like, of course, but it obviously does not look favorably upon the United States' intervention and Venezuela's participation in the Salvadoran Government's efforts to defend itself. It is

possible that the Mexican Foreign Ministry does not have the same view of the threat of Soviet-Cuban "pincers" as national and international Christian Democrats.

A few days ago, EL DIARIO DE CARACAS published a long summary of a "Dissident Paper," or dissenting opinion, about El Salvador and Central America, written by American experts connected with various government agencies in the United States, including the Department of State and the CIA. Although this document was written about 6 months ago, and therefore does not cover events which could change some of its criteria, it still contains important facts and opinions. Two fundamental points in this "dissenting opinion" could be highlighted: the idea that the United States should make every effort to find a negotiated solution to the conflict, and the warning that in case of an imminent collapse of the Salvadoran Government, the United States should intervene militarily. Moreover, the document claims that under the Carter administration preparations have been made for such an action. Thus, the stage will already have been set for Reagan. The Dissident Paper expresses "concern" about the military alternative, and insists on negotiations between the United States and the FDR and the Unified Revolutionary Leadership (DRU), either public or private.

The problem of the negotiated solution, as we have already noted, lies in the fact that it seems to be a bit late, although every effort must be made to achieve it. The document in question says, for example, that Luis Herrera's international policy "does not enjoy widespread popular support in Venezuela." One might think that this was due more to the government's position on El Salvador and the tensions that exist between Caracas and Havana, although such an interpretation would ignore the influence of Cuba and Castro on the tensions.

Democratic Action's Position

According to this "dissenting opinion," Democratic Action (AD) "recognizes and supports the FDR/DRU coalition. AD has shown its determination to use this point to step up pressure against Herrera Campins." It adds that some COPEI congressmen do not share their party's position on El Salvador. There is some truth to this assertion. Concerning the first statement, as far as we know, AD officially supports a peaceful and negotiated solution with the participation of whatever opposition forces want to participate (as long as they have enough clout to affect the crisis). AD has good relations with Guillermo Ungo, head of the Revolutionary National Movement, and respects his position. But perhaps AD would be interested, as all democratic sectors are, in a new attempt by Guillermo Ungo and the FDR to reach an understanding with the Salvadoran Government. This move would certainly have the effective backing of all the countries of the area, including Nicaragua. We know that this would not be an easy task, as we have noted, but it must be tried as a last resort, before other, more definitive solutions are tried.

Southern Military Intervention

Another part of the Dissident Paper that merits comment refers to assistance supposedly being provided to the Salvadoran Government by the military governments of the Southern Cone. According to the document, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay are engaged in strengthening the rural and urban counterinsurgency efforts of Dr Duarte's (and of course, Col Gutierrez') government. They are also reportedly

providing training for military and police personnel in intelligence, logistics, etc. Argentina, adds the document, is supposedly second only to the United States in the amount of assistance it is providing for the preparation and training of Salvadoran officers. If such friendly cooperation by the southern military regimes is indeed taking place (won't the paramilitary forces of the ultraright also receive their share of training?), then we do not exactly know what role Venezuela is playing in a country whose military forces are not very democratic in orientation, in keeping with the philosophy of their teachers. It occurs to us that this type of cooperation cannot be reconciled with the Venezuelan Government's foreign policy of "institutionalized liberty."

Venezuela and Military Intervention

We do not even want to comment on another very interesting aspect of the "dissenting opinion" from the United States, the "eventual possibility of a joint U.S.-Venezuelan military action" to intervene in El Salvador. As far as Venezuela is concerned, that is unthinkable and absurd. Moreover, if the law has any significance at all, no decision to use force, impose sanctions, etc. could be taken regarding an American nation without first calling a meeting of the consultatory organ of the OAS, in accordance with the principles set forth by that organization. It is highly likely that if the problem of El Salvador is approached from a military standpoint, not only the organization but all of the Americas, will be involved in a serious crisis.

In light of these considerations, and others that might not logically be covered in a simple journalistic commentary, our Foreign Ministry should revise our policy on El Salvador and the Caribbean. It should set forth the precise limits of our capacity to take action, and evaluate the commonality of interests in terms of what could really contribute to the normalization and stability of the Caribbean and Central American region, without possible confusion with imperialist interests of any hue, nor with ideological crusades that would make the necessary consensus impossible.

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